The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Action on the Admission of Tennessee.

Probable Consummation of the Event To-day.

The Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Legislature.

REPORT ON THE CONKLING-FRY CASE.

The Committee Unanimous in Favor of Mr. Conkling.

Passage of the Bill to Fund the Public Debt.

A Provision for Funding Seven-Thirties into Five-Twenties.

One Hundred and Eighty Millions to be Set Aside for Payment of Interest.

The Bill Passed Giving $50,000 to the Portland Sufferers.

The California and Oregon Railroad Bill Passed.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 19.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY TENNESSEEE.

A dispatch was received here to-day, about 2 o'clock, from Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, announcing that the Legislature of that State had finally ratified the constitutional amendments, the vote standing 43 for the amendments, 11 against them, and two refusing to vote, making in all 56, a quorum which it seems was finally obtained.

The news created much excitement in the House, and the enthusiastic friends of Tennessee, led by JOHN A. BINGHAM, at once proposed to put through a joint resolution to admit the members from that State. Accordingly, at the conclusion of the consideration of the Conkling-Fry report, Mr. BINGHAM took the bull by the horns by rising to a question of privilege and moving to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee was recommitted to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction on the 5th of March last. Mr. STEVENS at once summoned his followers, and in order to prevent action moved to adjourn, which was negatived—yeas 59, nays 69—the Democrats at first voting in the affirmative, but becoming frightened at the prospect of being recorded against Tennessee, they mostly changed their votes. Mr. STEVENS then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was lost, by ayes 31, noes 91. The scene now became very interesting. STEVENS and BINGHAM were respectively the centres of little knots of members, all engaged in vigorous undertone discussion. BINGHAM was engaged in preparing a substitute, which he proposed to offer when the matter came properly before the House, and STEVENS, BOUTWELL and J. F. WILSON were rallying the Simon-pure Radicals against all action in favor of Tennessee. When the House refused to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, STEVENS a second time moved to adjourn, and on it demanded the yeas and nays, when it was lost—yeas 49, nays 71. BINGHAM then moved the previous question on the motion to reconsider, whereupon BOUTWELL demanded a division, and it was carried—ayes 71, nays 41. J. F. WILSON then demanded the yeas and nays on ordering the main question, pending which BENJAMIN, of Missouri, demanded the yeas and nays, when the motion to adjourn was lost, yeas 47, nays 68. The main question was then ordered, yeas 66, nays 34. ALLISON, of Iowa, then took up the filibustering cue and spitefully moved to adjourn, which was lost by yeas 43, nays 63. The motion to reconsider then prevailed, yeas 70, nays 29, when the subject was exhumed from the sepulchre of the Reconstruction Committee and brought squarely before the House. Mr. BINGHAM now moved as a substitute the preamble and resolution which he had prepared, which recites that Tennessee, having ratified the amendments and done certain other things in good faith, therefore her members are entitled to admission to Congress. On this he moved the previous question, pending which the House unanimously adjourned. The situation of the question is now this: It is beyond any danger of ever getting into the hands of the Reconstruction Committee, and will come up immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow, open for amendment and debate. That it will be carried there is no doubt; and ere to-morrow's sun goes down, both Houses of Congress will have done Tennessee the tardy justice which is eminently her due. The joint resolution must go to the President for his signature. The men most conspicuous in the House in staving off action, and who will probably vote against the admission of Tennessee under any circumstances are Messrs. STEVENS, BOUTWELL, SCHENCK, J. F. WILSON, BROOMALL, INGERSOLL, HOTCHKISS and WARD. The Democrats, as a general thing, voted in favor of all motions that would expedite the admission of the Tennessee members.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Secretary of the Senate this afternoon received a telegram from Gov. BROWNLOW, dated to-day, saying "Battle fought and won. Constitutional amendment carried in the House—43 against 11." He adds that two of the members present refused to vote. This intelligence soon spread among the members of both branches of Congress, and evidently produced much delight. At a subsequent part of the day Representaitve BINGHAM called up a motion heretofore made to recommit to the Committee on Reconstruction the bill reported several months ago, declaring Tennessee to be one of the United States, provided she assents to certain specified conditions, His object was to immediately bring the matter to a vote of the House. Representative STEVENS ineffectually endeavored to thwart this purpose. The Republicans were divided on the issue, some of them positively saying that the telegram purporting to come from Gov. BROWNLOW might be incorrect or a fabrication; in other words, they were not satisfied of the reliability of the information. The Democrats by voting with one portion of the Republicans, defeated several motions to adjourn, and did all they could to second the efforts of Mr. BINGHAM. One of them remarked, in a playful way, that they wanted to admit Tennessee before they adjourned. Finally, Mr. BINGHAM succeeded in offering for the bill of the Committee on Reconstruction a substitute dispensing with the conditions precedent, and declaring Tennessee restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and admitting her Senators and Representatives to their seats, provided they can take the prescribed oaths.

The subject having been squarely placed before the House, and as the question will come up for determination among the first business to-morrow, an adjournment was carried. A proposition for a like object was introduced in the Senate. The prospects are that both Houses will to-morrow agree to restore Tennessee to her former practical relations to the Union. Gov. BROWNLOW's telegram stimulated or superinduced these legislative movements.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate to-day temporarily laid on the table the House resolution to adjourn on the 25th. But it will undoubtedly come up on Saturday or Monday and be agreed to. So many members of both Houses are leaving that it is doubtful if there is a quorum after Monday.

GOV. DENNISON'S REASONS.

Gov. DENNISON, in response to a letter from a recently defeated candidate for Congress from the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, has written a letter explaining fully his reasons for withdrawing from the Cabinet, Mr. DENNISON says he was almost certain for several months past that he could no longer remain in the Cabinet, because of the differences of opinion on public questions between the President and himself. Not until the President's opposition to the constitutional amendment and his approval of the Philadelphia Convention were manifest did he (Mr. DENNISON,) feel that all hope of reconstruction was gone. Then I acted promptly (he says,) and would have resigned as I have if I had known I was to leave alone. I am satisfied of having resigned at the right time, etc. This declaration of Gov. DENNISON is regarded as remarkable in view of his assertion in his National Union Club serenade speech, that he did not regard the differences between the President and Congress very great nor irreconcilable, and especially when it is recollected that the proposed amendment of the Constitution had been already considered in Cabinet, Mr. DENNISON being present. Mr. JOHNSON had unqualifiedly opposed the amendment, and the then Postmaster-General had tacitly, if not positively acquiesced in the opinions expressed by the President in Cabinet. The credit given to Mr. DENNISON for manfully withdrawing from the Administration, on the first indication of a difference between the President and himself, will not longer be given by fair-minded men in view of this explanation of Gov. DENNISON.

ABUSING THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. LOGAN and Gov. HAMILTON addressed a meeting at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair Building to-night, and charged in unmeasured terms upon the President. It is but a few weeks since LOGAN was a visitor at the Executive Mansion, and expressed his approbation of the President's policy. The cause of this sudden change of sentiment is the hope of election as United States Senator from Illinois.

RADICAL SLANDERS.

The statement in the *Tribune* and other radical sheets that Mr. JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD intend making political speeches at several points on their return from the Chicago Douglas Monument ceremonies is made up of the whole cloth. There is not one word of truth in the assertion.

THE CONKLING-FRY CASE.

The report of the Special Committee in the Conkling-Fry investigation, which unanimously vindicates Mr. CONKLING, was debated at length in the House to-day, and adopted with only four dissenting votes.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Hon. HENRY STANSBERY arrived here this afternoon, and had a lengthy interview with the President this evening. It is understood that Mr. STANSBERY accepts the office of Attorney-General tendered him by the President, and that his nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

BROWNLOW.

A private dispatch was received here to-day by a member of Congress from Gov. BROWNLOW to which was appended the following characteristic and classical "*Nota bere*": "Give my compliments to the dirty dog at the White House."

PASSAGE OF THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN's Funding Bill, which passed the Senate to-day, is a decidedly different thing from the first proposition. The five per cent. loan is entirely stricken out, and it provides that Seven-thirties may be funded into Five-twenties on the holder giving four months' notice, when no notice is given the Government to have the option of paying off such bonds at maturity, one hundred and eighty millions of revenue to be set aside for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, and the excess not used for said purpose, which will be about fifty millions, to be used in reducing the total of the Public Debt; and whenever the amount of gold in the Treasury exceeds fifty millions, such excess to be sold for United States notes, and said notes canceled.

CORRECTION OF YESTERDAY'S REPORT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

It seems the Senate report as published to-day, contained an inaccuracy. The following was submitted after the amendment to strike out the word "prescribe" in the fourth section. "The next amendment proposed by Mr. SHERMAN was to strike out the first and second sections of the bill above quoted, which was agreed to."

The foregoing sentence seems to have been accidently omitted by the copyist in the report for the morning papers, though it was correctly given in the condensed report in the evening journals of yesterday.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Secretary of State to-day sent a communication to the House in reply to a resolution of that body, inclosing a letter from N. M. BECKWITH, Special Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition, in which he says, under date of June 9, that at a meeting of the French Scientific Commission, the Imperial Commission, and Foreign Commissioners, the following suggestions were made by the English Scientific Asssociation and approved, viz.: 1. To form a collection of the weights, measures and coins of all nations, to be exhibited in the palace of the Universal Exposition of 1867. 2. To organizern an International Committee, charged with the formation and exhibition of this collection, and to devise the most efficacious method of promoting uniformity. 2. In accordance with these views the Imperial Commissioner has apportioned the space requisite for the exhibition in the palace, and formed a special committee connected with the Scientific Commission, which latter is the commencement of the International Committee to be charged with the subject. Mr. BEEKWITH respectfully recommends the coöperation of the United States, and the appointment of a commissioner to be added to the Imperial Commission.

FHE FIVE-TWENTY GOLD COUPONS.

The report that a large number of five-twenty gold coupons have been issued surreptitiously, and that they are paid when redeemed, there being no way of detecting them, is incorrect, as has been ascertained by inquiry of the proper officers of the Treasury Department. No bonds or coupons have been surreptitiously issued. The report probably grew out of the fact that some coupons with numbers apparently duplicated, were redeemed, but which proved on investigation to be simply an error in numbering.

NOMINATIONS.

The number of nominations now being sent daily by the President to the Senate for its action is quite extensive, the disposition being to present as many before the adjournment as can be matured. Those transmitted to-day were for the greater part treasury and post-office appointments. The Senate, in executive session, referred them to the appropriate committees. The only nomination confirmed was that of RICHARD L. LAW for restoration to the navy as Lieutenant-Commander.

THE NEW TAX LAW.

The legal branch of the Bureau of Internal Revenue is working day and night in the preparation of the new tax law in a consolidated form, with the previous law for the public printer, and it is expected that this business will be completed in about a week from to-day. The printed copies of the law as it passed through the Committee of Commerce will be ready for distribution among the officers of the Internal Revenue in a dap or two.

CONSULAR FEES.

A communication from the President in compliance with law gives a list of the aggregate of all fees received by the various Consuls and Consular agents. During the last year those at London were over $33,000; Liverpool, $27,000; Manchester, $23,000; Montreal, $11,000; Paris, $42,000; Matamoras, $14,000; Havana, $23,000; Hamburg, $10,000; and Belfast, $9,000. These are the largest amounts, and the scale descends to very low figures.

OUR MEXICAN MINISTER.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, Minister to Mexico, left here this evening for his home in Ohio. The Secretary of State does not propose to give Mr. CAMPBELL instructions to repair to the Republic of Mexico for three or four weeks, and probably longer.

A WOMAN IN THE POST-OFFICE.

The President has appointed Mrs. BELLE E. PARSHALL Postmistress at Lebanon, Ohio. Mrs. PARSHALL is the widow of a gallant soldier of the Federal Army, who was killed while on picket duty at Chickamauga, and the appointment is made in response to the request of Union soldiers in Waraen County, Ohio.

NEW LAND-OFFICE COMMISSIONER.

JOS. S. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in place of Judge EDMUNDS.

NOMINATIONS.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate by the President to-day, were the following: BENJAMIN GRABE, Assessor of the Sevenh District of Kentucky; Gen. HECKENLOOPER, United States Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio; MELANCTHON W. HUBBELL, Assessor Tenth District of Ohio; ARCHER M. MARTIN, Assessor Seventh District of Pennsylyania; ORLANDO B. WILCOX, Assessor First District of Michigan; JACOB PARMENTER, Collector of the Customs, Champlain, N. Y.; ALBERT S. EDWARDS, Assistant Treasuaer, St. Louis; S. FERGUSON, Beach Surveyor of Customs, Alexandria, Va. The following Postmasters, viz.: ALEXANDER W. DELONG, Huntington, Ind.; GEO. B. TILSON, Steubenville, Ohio; WM. R. SMITH, Hillsborough, Ohio; F. HARMAN, Oberlin, Ohio; ASHBEL G. BEER, Ashland, Ohio; CALVIN SKINNER, Malone, N. Y.; JOHN S. ALLEN, Williamsburgh, N. Y.; THOMAS O. OSBORNE, Chicago, Ill.; JOHN MCGRAHAM, Cairo, Ill.; WESLEY OSCAR, Danville, Ky.; JOHN KENSLEN, Connussville, Ind.; JOHN W. DEAL, Chambersburgh, Penn.; JOSHUA JONES, Trenton, N. J.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

An arrangement has been made with the British Post-office for the transmission of book packets and packets containing samples of merchandise of no intrinsic value, in covers open at the ends and subject to the usual regulations by the British mail packets, from Panama to any other port in the United States of Colombia, or to any port in Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili and Peru. New-York and San Francisco are the United States offices of dispatch.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, July 19.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the joint resolution in relation to the pay and accounts of Collectors of the Revenue, who have failed to take the required oath of office, with an amendment as a substitute, as follows:

Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized to pay a reasonable compensation to the persons he has employed for the purpose, and who have been actually engaged in collecting the revenue within the States in insurrection, notwithstanding the failure or inability of such persons to take the oath of office required by law; provided that said compensation shall not be greater in any case than that provided by law for officers of the revenue performing such service; and provided further that this act shall not be deemed to authorize the continuance of such persons in such employment.

This resolution was ordered to be printed.

REORGANIZATION OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill to reorganize the Navy Department, and fix the pay of its officers, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. It fixes the offices and salaries as follows: Assistant Secretary, $5,000; Chief Clerk, $3,000; Chief Clerks of Bureaus, $2,200; clerks of class five, $2,000; Messengers, $1,200; Assistant Messengers, $900; Laborers, $740. There shall be in the office of the Secretary one chief clerk, eight clerks of class five, four of class four, five of class three, and two of class one. In the Bureau of Yards and Docks there shall be one Civil Engineer, at $2,500, and one Draughtsman, at $1,800 per annum; also one Chief Clerk, one clerk of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and one of class one. In the Bureau of Navigation there shall be one chief clerk, one of class four, and one of class two. In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting there shall be one Chief Clerk, one of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and three of class one. In the Bureau of Ordnance there shall be one Draughtsman, one Chief Clerk, one clerk of class four, two of class three, and two of class two. In the Bureau of Construction there shall be one Draughtsman, one Chief Clerk, one of class four, two of class three, two of class two, and one of class one. In the Bureau of Steam Engineering there shall be one Chief Clerk, one of class four, and one of class three. In the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing there shall be one Chief Clerk, one of class four, three of class three, five of class two, and two of class one.

SALARIES OF COLLECTORS.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to fix the compensation of certain Collectors of Customs and for other purposes with amendments.

It strikes out the provisions relative to salaries and compensation of Deputy Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors, and inserts a section giving such officers in the ports of Boston, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco $3,500 per annum each.

It extends the provisions of the act of April 29, 1864, increasing the compensation of Inspectors of Customs to July 1, 1866.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

THE RIGHT OF WAY IN THE MINING DISTRICTS.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the bill granting the rights of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, with an amendment as a substitute.

It protects miners in such right of way, and in the rights of priority of possession as recognized by the local customs and decisions of the courts in these mining districts.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

POST ROUTES.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported the House bill establishing certain post routes, with verbal amendments.

The bill was postponed until to-morrow.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL offered a resolution setting aside Friday, the 20th inst., for the consideration of bills from the District of Columbia, which was amended so as to order an evening session for the purpose named, and then adopted.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Portland.

As originally reported, the bill provides that the President shall authorize the purchase of provisions, &c., for the sufferers.

Mr. JOHNSON offered a substitute for the original bill, directing the President of the United States to tender to the Governor of Maine $50,000, in the name of the Government of the United States, for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, to be used in such manner as he may deem advisable.

Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the bill. He did not know where the authority came from to pass such a measure. Where was this kind of legislation to stop? If the sufferers by the fire at Portland were to be relieved by Congress, why not those who have suffered by fire elsewhere? Such accidents were of ordinary occurrence. Ungenerous and ungrateful as it might appear, he felt it his duty to oppose the bill. He moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON said that Mr. TRUMBULL had advocated the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which would cost not fifty thousand but twenty millions of dollars. The bill now before the Senate was not the first of the kind ever passed by Congress. Some years ago twenty thousand dollars was appropriated for the relief of sufferers by a fire in Alexandria. There never was a more deserving case than that of Portland.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was no analogy between the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the one now under consideration. The first was a bill for the safety of the nation and the welfare of a whole race. The pending measure was one of pure charity.

Mr. DAVIS said he should feel compelled to vote against the bill, and he should do so with great reluctance. He could find no authority in the Constitution to sanction such an appropriation as this.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the bill was to be referred he would prefer its reference to some other Committee than that of Finance, of which he was Chairman. He did not see what was to be gained by reference to any Committee. The subject was as well understood now as it could be after consideration in Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON referred to two cases in which Congress had appropriated money for the relief of citizens, whose property was destroyed by earthquakes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said the cases were not analagous.

Mr. GRIMES asked why not?

Mr. TRUMBULL said earthquakes were the act of God.

Mr. GRIMES asked if fires were not as much the work of God as earthquakes.

Mr. TRUMBULL said fires were not in the same sense visitations from God as earthquakes were.

Mr. WILSON said, that the nation would be no poorer for the appropriation, and he hoped it would be made.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he would change his motion, and move to refer to Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. HENDERSON said Mr. TRUMBULL could hardly be in earnest in making that motion. He could not see what the Committee on Contingent Expenses had to do with it.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I thought this was a contingency.

Mr. HENDERSON hoped the bill would be passed. It only appropriated a small sum for the relief of the citizens of an entire city, visited by a terrible calamity. He believed many thousands had been rendered homeless.

Mr. FESSENDEN said from twelve to fifteen thousand people had been rendered homeless by the fire.

Mr. HENDERSON could not see why Congress had not as much right to appropriate money for the relief of the Portland sufferers as to appropriate for the relief of the Irish people during a famine in Ireland.

Mr. DAVIS said if Mr. HENDERSON could point him to even a seeming authorization by the Constitution, he would vote for it.

Mr. HENDERSON said he found authority in an older work than the Constitution; he found it in a book which said "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." He would advise his friend from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) to lay up treasures of this kind for himself.

Mr. BUCKALEW referred to the destruction of Chambersburgh, Penn., by the rebels, and said it was a case which called for charity more loudly than any other, yet Congress had done nothing for the relief of the people of Chambersburgh who were impoverished by what might be called the negligence and fault of the Government of the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion to refer the bill, and Mr. BUCKALEW moved to postpone.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought the bill ought to be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SAULSBURY stated the reasons which should influence his vote against the bill. He sympathized with the sufferers as much as anybody could, but he could not find in the Constitution any authority for such legislation.

Mr. HOWE said, replying to Mr. HENDERSON, that the injunction to give to the poor which he had quoted did not mean to give other people's money, but one's one. In order to lend to the Lord, a man must put his hand in his pocket and pay out the money. He (HOWE) would rather give $50 out of his own pocket than vote for this bill.

Mr. HENDERSON said he would take Mr. HOWE at his word. Let him (HOWE) give fifty dollars, and he (HENDERSON) would vote for the bill.

Mr. HOWE said that he would agree to that.

Mr. BUCKALEW withdrew his motioon to postpone, and Mr. HENDRICKS moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee. This was disagreedto by a vote of 16 yeas against 23 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Howe, Kirkwood, Nesmith, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Yates—23.

The bill as given above was then passed by a vote of 22 yeas against 18 nays.

THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill, which passed the House yesterday, was referred to the Finance Committee.

THE PENSION BILL.

The Senate insisted on its amendment to the Pension Bill, and agreed to the Conference Committee asked by the House.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the bill reviving the grade of General. The bill now goes to the President.

THE ADJOURNMENT.

The House resolution to adjourn on the 25th inst. was announced.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that it lie upon the table.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked if it could be taken up at any time.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was his intention to call it up as soon as he could get a few bills now pending out of the way.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. WILSON moved that the Senate take up the bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to take up the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Mr. WILSON said he would withdraw his motion if the Senate would make his bill the special order for to-morrow.

The bill for the equalization of bounties was then made the special order for to-morrow.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO FUND THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Civil Appropriation Bill was taken up, but Mr. FESSENDEN gave way to Mr. SHERMAN, who called up, by unanimous consent, the bill to reduce the rate of interest on the public debt, and for funding the same.

Mr. GRIMES offered the following amendment as an additional section.

That all acts, or parts of acts, authorizing the Comptroller of the Currency, or the Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to designate any National Banking Association, organized under the laws of the United States, to become a depository of public money, be so limited and construed as to hereafter prohibit the designation of any such bank as a depository in the District of Columbia, or in any city in which there is established by law an officer of the Treasury of the United States, known as Sub-Treasurer thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN hoped that this important bill would not be burdened by an amendment foreign to its subject, as this was after debate.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired what would be the effect of this amendment, if adopted?

Mr. GRIMES said it would be to compel Collectors as well as disbursing officers of the Government to use Sub-Treasuries instead of National Banks. The amendment was adopted in Committee of the Whole by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Clark, Cresswell, Davis, Edmunds, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougal, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson, Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Conness, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Morgan, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—12.

The bill was then taken out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate. The question was upon a reeing to the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SHERMAN demanded a separate vote on the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, given above. After debate Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. GRIMES by adding to it the following: "And all officers of the Treasury are authorized and required to receive from all returned officers, any currency that is receivable according to law for taxes and public duties."

This was discussed by Messrs. GUTHRIE and HENDRICKS, and disagreed to,

The vote in the Senate on the amendment of Mr. GRIMES, adopted in Committee of the Whole, was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Cresswell, Davis, Edmunds, Grimes, Hendricks, Lane, McDougal, Norton, Ramsey, Trumbull, Wilson, Yates—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—22.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, its title being amended, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, to read, "A Bill for the Payment of the Public Debt." As passed and sent to the House, it is in the following language:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, A. D. 1862, there shall be annually applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the public debt the sum of $180,000,000, which sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any money not otherwise appropriated, and so much of said sum as is not required to pay the accruing interest on said debt shall be applied to the purchase or payment of such of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare for the funding or payment of the outstanding Treasury notes bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum per annum, holders of such notes are hereby required to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner as he may prescribe at least four months before the maturity of such notes whether they elect that such notes shall be paid at maturity or shall be converted into bonds of the United States commonly designated as five-twenty bonds, and the right on the part of such holders of converting such Treasury notes into bonds shall be deemed and taken to be waived as to each and every note in relation to which notice shall not be given as above prescribed and the same shall be paid at maturity in lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all money received into the Treasury of the United States for duties on imported goods shall be specially set apart and applied to the purposes following, to wit: First—To the payment of so much of the interest of the public debt as is payable in coin. Second—To the payment, as it matures, of the principal of the public debt. Third—To the payment of such appropriations by Congress as are required to be paid in coin. When the amount of coin in the Treasury exceeds $50,000,000 the excess shall be sold in open market, in the City of New-York, for United States notes, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the notes received therefor shall be canceled.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of January, Anno Domini, 1867, the lawful money to be held on hand by the National Banking Associations, under the thirty-first section of the act entitled "An act to provide a National currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, shall not consist in whole or in part of interest bearing notes or bonds.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was, on motion of Mr. RIDDLE, granted to Mr. SAULSBURY during the remainder of the session.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation Bill was then resumed.

The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the appropriation of $40,000 to facilitate communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by telegraph was agreed to.

The amendment appropriating $60,000 for the preparation, printing and publishing of the report of the medical statistics in the Bureau of the Provost Marshall General under the direction of Surgeon J. H. BAXTER was agreed to.

The amendment of the Finance Committee appropriating $100,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of a building at St. Paul, Minn., for a Post Office, Custom-house, &c., was agreed to.

The appropriation for the repair of the Post-office and Custom-house at Portland, Me., recently injured by fire, was increased from $100,000, as provided in the House bill, to $150,000.

The amendment of the Finance Committee, to strike out a provision inserted by the House repealing so much of a law of March, 1863, as authorizes the payment of loyal men for slaves enlisted in the army, was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded, and its further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

RECOGNITION OF THE TENNESSEE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered the following joint resolution, recognizing the Government of Tennessee, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the United States do hereby recognise the Government of the State of Tennessee, inaugurated under and by the Convention which assembled on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1865, at the City of Nashville, as the legitimate Government of the State, entitled to the guarantees and all other rights of a State Government under the Constitution of the United States.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I move that it be printed. I will state that we have received information to-day that the State of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, and that this is a resolution to reorganize the Government of the State of Tennessee.

The Senate then, at 5 P. M., went into Executive sassion, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROADS.

The reading of the journal having been dispensed with,

Mr. BIDWELL called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, in Oregon, was on July 2 recommitted to the Committee on Public Lands.

The vote was reconsidered and the bill came up before the House for action, the question being on a substitute reported from the Committee on Public Lands.

It authorizes the California and Oregon Railroad Company to locate and maintain a railroad and telegraph line between Portland, Oregon, and the Central Pacific Railroad in California, and grants each alternate section of land, not mineral, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, ten on each side of the railroad.

The first section of 20 miles to be constructed within two years, and at least 20 miles each year thereafter, the railroad to be of the same guage as the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and to be connected therewith.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

A RECESS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. STEVENS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, the Senate concurring, That when Congress adjourns it will adjourn to meet again on Saturday, the 1st day of December, except sooner summoned by the presiding officers of both Houses, which power, in case of emergency, is hereby granted to them.

Mr. FINCK raised the question of order that the resolution was not a privileged question.

The Speaker expressed the opinion—although, he said, it was a new question—that if the two Houses took a recess they could authorize their presiding officers to call them together some day during that recess. This resolution contemplated an indefinite recess. If Congress adjourned *sine die*, no power but the President could convene them in advance of the regular session.

Mr. STEVENS moved to postpone the resolution until to-morrow, for the purpose of giving gentlemen time to consider the question.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, inquired whether the resolution came in as a matter of consent.

The Speaker replied in the negative, adding that he had decided the resolution in order as a privileged question, as it relates to adjournment. He added on the other point, that if the two Houses took a recess from Thursday until Monday, they could be supposed to authorize their presiding officers to call them together on Saturday if the exigency rendered it necessary.

Mr. FINCK objected that this resolution conferred additional powers.

The Speaker admitted that it did confer additional powers, but he did not think that changed the resolution from being a privileged question. All questions in respect to adjournment, whether for one day, or three days, or *sine die*, or to take a recess, and everything connected with them, were privileged questions, and had been always entertained by the Speaker when there was no other business before the House.

Mr. TRIMBLE suggested, sarcastically, that it would be well to provide in the resolution that if the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House disagreed as to whether they should reconvene Congress there should be some umpire to decide between them.

The Speaker remarked that, by the terms of the resolution, the recess could not be terminated and Congress again convened unless the presiding officers of both Houses agreed to it.

Mr. FINCK moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the resolution, saying he would offer it again to-morrow.

The Speaker a few minutes afterwards stated to the House that the resolution offered by Mr. STEVENS conferring power on the presiding officers of the two Houses to call Congress together, he had not seen or known anything of until it was read at the clerk's desk: that he was still of the same opinion, which he had expressed, as to its being a privileged question, as it related to adjournment, while its adoption would depend on the House, but that the subject being so delicate as conferring additional powers, which might prove to be of great consequence, he would, if the subject should be presented to-morrow, submit the question to the House as the rules authorized him to do, and let the House itself decide on the question of privilege also. He presumed that would satisfy all gentlemen better than if he were himself to make a ruling on the subject.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that that would be perfectly satisfactory.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT OF 1865.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 165,000 copies of the Agricultural report of 1865—145,000 for members of the House and 20,000 for the Commissioner of Agriculture.

WASHINGTON CANAL COMPANY.

The bill organizing the Washington Canal and Sewerage Company for the District of Columbia came up as the first business in the morning hour, and was, on motion of Mr. ALLEY, laid on the table, by a vote of 58 to 53.

Mr. WENTWORTH moved to reconsider, with the intention of having the bill postponed, but the motion was laid on the table.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bills were reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, as follows:

The Senate bill to give certain powers to the Levy Court of Washington County. Passed.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

The House bill to incorporate the National Capital Insurance Company. Passed.

The Senate bill to authorize the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River Tidewater Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia and extend their canal to the Anacostia River at any point below Benning's bridge.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over until the morning of Saturday.

SAFETY OF LIFE ON STEAMERS.

Mr. O'NEIL, from the Committee of Conference on the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steam-vessels, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE FRY-CONKLING CASE.

Mr. SHELLABARGER called up, as a question of privilege, the report of the Select Committee on the charges made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, in his place, against Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY and his bureau.

Mr. HOTCHKISS called for the reading of the report.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired whether there was a minority report.

Mr. SHELLSBARGER said there was not—that the report was unanimous.

Mr. JOHNSON intimated that in that case he did not see any necessity for taking up time in reading the report, as nobody undertook to attack it.

Mr. HOTCHKISS insisted on the reading of the report, and the Clerk proceeded to read it.

The report, testimony and argument covered three hundred and forty pages of printed matter.

The first statement in Gen. FRY's letter investigated by the Committee was as follows: In the Summer of 1863, Mr. CONKLING made a case for himself by telegraphing to the War Department that the Provost-Marshal of his District required legal advice, which he was hereupon empowered to give. The conclusion arrived at by the Committee is thus stated:

In the opinion of the Committee, Mr. CONKLING did only what he was fully justified in doing in this matter, and there is no evidence pending, however remotely, to show that in tending the dispatch he was influenced by any merely personal motive. The second statement of Gen. FRY's letter, which claimed the attention of the Committee, was as follows: "In April, 1865, Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, then Assistant Secretary of War, without notifying me, had Mr. CONKLING appointed to investigate all frauds in enlistments in Western New-York, with the stipulation that he should be commissioned Judge-Advocate for the prosecution of any cases brought to trial, and he was appointed to prosecute before a General Court-martial Maj. J. A. HADDOCK. Mr. DANA vested him, by several orders issued in the name of the Secretary of War, without the sanction of Mr. STANTON, with the most extraordinary powers. Among these was the right to examine the dispatches in all the telegraph offices in the Western Division of New-York, which enabled a violation of the sanctity of personal and business correspondence." The conclusion arrived at by the Committee on this second statement is as follows:

It is clear from the evidence that so far from Mr. CONKLING's appointment having been made by Mr. DANA, and the powers with which he was clothed having been vested in him by Mr. DANA, the appointment and the powers accompanying it were conferred upon Mr. CONKLING by the Secretary of War himself; that Mr. DANA had nothing to do with the matter except to prepare the papers under the specific directions of the Secretary.

The next allegation of Gen. FRY against Mr. CONKLING was as follows:

He (CONKLING) was as zealous in preventing prosecutions at Utica as he was in making them at Elmira, and the main ground of difficulty between Mr. CONKLING and myself has been that I wanted exposure at both places, while he wanted concealment at one. In reference to that the Committee say: "No evidence was given before the Committee tending to show any direct effort on the part of Mr. CONKLING to prevent the prosecution of any one in Utica or elsewhere, and the inquiry was, therefore, narrowed to the question whether he had in any manner neglected to communicate to the Department information which he ought to have given in relation to frauds upon the Government. The Committee regard the action of Mr. CONKLING as highly commendable. Another of the statements of Gen. FRY's letter, which the Committee was directed to inquire into, is in these words: "For his services in this connection Mr. CONKLING received on the 9th of November last from the United States the modest fee of $3,000; whether he received, as it has been reported, from his district $5,000 more for the same service, and whether he received additional fees from guilty parties opposing the proceedings at Utica, I am unable now to say." In reference to that charge the report says: "That such a charge should, without any shadow of cause,' be made in any way seems almost incredible; but that it should be carefully couched in the forms of insinuation, showing timidity and solicitude in the author to avoid responsibility, and should then be written out and sent into Congress to be read in the presence of the nation, and preserved against the accused and his children in the history of Congress, it presents as a libel a case almost new, certainly singular for its bad eminence as a wanton and inexcusable violation of the rights of a citizen and a member of the Government. The use that was made in the House of that part of this charge relating to the fee of $3,000 makes it due to Mr. CONKLING that it should be determined whether his being a member-elect of this House rendered it improper or illegal for him to take the employment or its compensation; and the insinuation contained in this statement that the fee was excessive renders it proper to inquire whether it was such. As to the latter point the Committee had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that Mr. CONKLING's compensation for services rendered to the Government was a reasonable one. He had nothing to do with fixing the amount; that was left wholly to the Government. He accepted the service with reluctance, and upon the most pressing and repeated solicitations of the Secretary of War. He took it at the sacrifice of other professional business of equal value, or of perhaps greater value to him than he realized for this. He took it at a time when it was almost vital to the interests of the military service in New-York that these services should be rendered. The Committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of War rightly judged that no one could be found more eminently qualified on all accounts for the efficent discharge of that peculiar service, under the peculiar circumstances in which it was undertaken and rendered. The duties he assumed were discharged with consummate ability and with integrity, diligence and comolete success. They went through about five months. They involved the examination of a large field of complicated facts—a labyrinth of frauds and villainies. The record of the trial makes some 1,500 pages of matter, and resulted not only in discovering and punishing these crimes against the Government, but also in the conviction and punishment of the acting Provost-Master-General of West New-York, Major HADDOCK, and in the recovery from him of a fine of $10,000 paid into the United States Treasury, beside the further sum of over $200,000 which he was constrained to pay over after the commencement of the prosecution. The Committee have come unanimously to the conclusion that the conduct of Mr. CONKLING in entering that service and in its management throughout was not only free from any improper, selfish or unpatriotic motives and from all just grounds of reproach, but his services were singularly able, faithful and in results valuable to the Government. The Committee express the opinion, supported by references, that there was no constitutional objection to Mr. CONKLING's accepting the office of Judge-Advocate. Under the heading of the *animus* of the Blaine Letter, a history is given of a great fraud perpetrated upon the Government in connection with the firm of ALLEN, RILEY & HUGHES, described as the notorious bounty brokers in the City of New-York. It is shown that Gen. FRY had an interview with ALLEN, in which he made an arrangement that ALLEN should go to Utica, and told him he wanted evidence that would implicate Mr. CONKLING in frauds there, because he had set himself against Gen. FRY. FRY added that he wanted him to get evidence against CONKLING at all hazards. It appears also, that a sum of $54,000 bounty, apparently due for a lot of fictitious recruits, bounty jumpers, enlisted in the office of ALLEN, RILEY & HUGHES in the carrying out of a scheme concocted by Col. BAKER, was, be order of Gen. FRY, paid over to that firm as if it was an actual *bona fide* transaction. After giving a detailed history of this transaction, the report says: If there be any circumstances in the testimony which are susceptible of further explanation, either by Gen. FRY or Col. BAKER, to both of whom many of the statements relate, your Committee have not had the benefit of their knowledge, as neither appeared as a witness in the case. As your Committee have already explained, their investigation of the matters with which they have been charged by the order of the House has thus far been confined to that branch of the case relating to the charges made by Gen. FRY against the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, leaving the other branch of the case relating to the charges made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING against the Provost-Marshal General untouched. Whatever evidence there may be contained in the reports of your Committee which may raise a question touching the management of the Provost-Marshal General's Bureau, has been admitted solely on account of its supposed relation to the motives of Gen. FRY in the publication of his charge against Mr. CONKLING, as has already been explained. So far, therefore, as the Committee have deemed it pertinent for that purpose, they have heard and considered it, and for no other. It would be premature and might work injustice, if your Committee, at this stage of their investigation were to pronounce affirmatively in advance upon a branch of the case only collaterally introduced, and still still further to be heard and considered. Your Committee, therefore, refrain altogether from expressing their judgment upon the guilt or innocence of Gen. FRY on the charge of the alleged corrupt bargain with ALLEN and his connection with the Hoboken enlistments. The conclusions arrived at by the Committee are as follows:

Your Committee having fully and carefully considered the charges against Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, contained in the letter of Gen. FRY, are unanimously of opinion that none of the charges in the letter, whether made directly and openly, or indirectly and covertly, have any foundation in truth, and that the conduct of Mr. CONKLING in relation to each of the matters investigated by the Committee, has been above reproach, and that no circumstances, sufficient to excite reasonable suspicion, have arisen which could justify the attack made upon him in the letter of Gen. FRY. The several charges against Hon ROSCOE CONKLING, contained in the letter of Gen. FRY, being unsupported by the testimony in any one material particular, although ample opportunity was afforded at the cost of much time and expense, to enable the writer of that letter to furnish his proofs, the Committee ought not to refrain from the expression of their condemnation of the deliberate act of a public functionary in traducing the official as well as personal character of a member of the House of Representatives of the United States by the publication of a libel which he was so illy prepared to sustain. Indignities offered to the character or proceedings of the National Legislature by libelous assaults have been resented and punished both in England and the United States, as breaches of privilege; and such assaults upon the official character of members have been held punishable as indignities committed against the House itself. The reason for this rests upon the same ground as that which justifies the exercise of a similar authority to punish for attempts by personal violence, menaces or bribes, to influence the conduct of members in their official capacity. Your Committee deem it proper most earnestly to protest against the practice which has obtained to some extent of causing letters from persons not members of the House to be read as a part of a personal explanation in which the motives of members are criticised, their conduct censured, and they are called to answer for words spoken in debate. Such attacks upon members made in the House itself, and published in its proceedings and scattered broadcast to the world at the expense of the Government, in the opinion of your Committee, are an improper check of the freedom of debate, a violation of the privileges, and an infraction of the dignity of the House. Your Committee submit for the consideration of the House the following resolutions, and recommend their adoption:

Resolved, That all the statements contained in the letter of Gen. JAMES B. FRY to Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, a member of this House, bearing date the 27th of April, A. D. 1866, and which was read in this House on the 30th of April, A. D. 1866, in so far as such statements impute to the Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, a member of this House, any criminal, illegal, unpatriotic, or otherwise improper conduct or motives, either as to the matter of his procuring himself to be employed by the Government of the United States in the prosecution of military offences in the State of New-York; in the management of such prosecutions; in the taking of compensation therefor, or on any other charge, are wholly without foundation in truth, and for their publication there were, in the judgment of this House, no facts connected with said prosecution furnishing either a palliation or an excuse.

Resolved, That General FRY, an officer of the Government of the United States, and head of one of its Military Bureaus, in writing and publishing these accusations named in the preceding resolution, and which, owing to the crimes and wrongs which they impute to a member of this body, are of a nature deeply injurious to the official and personal character, influence and privileges of such member; and their publication originating as in the judgment of the House it did in no misapprehension of the facts, but in the resentment and passion of the author, was guilty of a gross violation of the privileges of such member and of this House; and his conduct in that regard merits and receives its unqualified disapprobation.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER, Chairman.
W. WINDOM.
B. M. BOYER.
B. C. COOK.
SAMUEL R. WARFER.

Mr. SPALDING asked leave to present to the House the memorial of Mr. RIDDLE, counsel for Gen. Fry, together with a portion of the written testimony, which he claimed was admitted, but had not been embodied in the printed evidence.

Mr. STEVENS objected to such a thing as entirely out of order.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, Chairman of the Select Committee, made a statement in refutation of that claim, and said the report of the Committee had been read to the House. He would refrain from a discussion of the question at this time.

Mr. DAVIS remarked that the House, in hearing the report made, could have no other feeling than that of indignation at an attempt by an officer of the Government to assail the character of a member of the House for commenting upon the public administration of that office. The question very properly arose whether the character of members was to be thus assailed by outside parties, and he proposed to offer a resolution for an inquiry as to whether any breach of privilege had been committed in the introduction of Gen. FRY's letter.

Mr. HALE remarked that he had received by mail, and presumed other members had received, a copy of a printed pamphlet, purporting to be the instructions of Gen. J. B. FRY to his counsel, and containing what he thought a higher breach of privilege than the original one, in this language: "The principal charges contained in that letter I maintain and reassert, not only the substantial but the literal correctness." He submitted that that involved a question of privilege which demanded further examination, further consideration and further action by the House. It involved also a question of veracity between Gen. FRY and his counsel, for the latter had stated in his argument before the Committee that he had no opportunity of consulting with his client, and had received no instructions from him, oral or written. If that statement were true, then Gen. FRY was not only guilty of publishing anew a libel—a prominent libel upon a member of the House—but he was guilty of doing it under false pretences. He therefore wished his colleague, (DAVIS,) in preparing the resolution he had indicated, to make it so broad as to cover the question whether the House is to submit to such publications as that pamphlet.

Mr. STEVENS declared that he did not know that a grosser or more causeless attack was ever made upon a member. He had hoped that the Committee would have gone a little further and taken such steps as would send Gen. FRY to keep the company of his two associates from the Elmira district in the Penitentiary. Gen. FRY should have an opportunity of vindicating himself in some other way than by writing posthumous letters.

Mr. SHELLABARGER stated that that point had received the careful attention of the Committee, and that the Committee had recommended such proceedings against Gen. FRY as the House might deem to be due in the premises. The reason why the Committee has not reported a formal resolution on the subject was that no proceedings could be taken by the House against Gen. FRY without joining with him in such proceedings a member of this body (BLAINE.) The proceedings should be a unit against them both. A more malicious violation of the privileges of the House had never been brought to the notice of any of the Committee, and it was due to the House and to the nation that such indignities should be stopped. He asked the House to do Mr. CONKLING the justice he was entitled to, having been in this whole matter innocent, but eminently patriotic, and serviceable to the Government, by expressing its judgment on the whole question by yeas and nays, and declaring its condemnation of an act of indignity offered to one of its members.

The debate was further continued by Mr. WENTWORTH, who hinted very broadly that it was Mr. BLAINE, not Gen. FRY, against whom these proceeding should have been instituted; by Mr. PIKE, who defended his colleague (BLAINE) absent on account of illness; by Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, who put some interrogatories as to the legality of a member of Congress holding another office under the Government, and by Mr. HOTCHKISS. Finally the debate was closed, and the vote was taken by yeas and nays on the resolutions, and they were adopted by 96 yeas against 4 nays; Messrs. BOUTWELL, ROSS, THORNTON and WENTWORTH voting in the negative. The latter stated that he concurred in fully exonerating Mr. CONKLING

Mr. DAVIS offered as a question of privilege a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report whether any breach of the privileges of the House had been committed in connection with the writing or reading of Gen. FRY's letter, or the introduction thereof, or causing it to be read in the House or entered upon the records of the House, and if so, by whom, and what action should be taken.

The Speaker submitted the question to the House whether the resolution should be received as a question of privilege, and the House decided that it should not be.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPRORIATION BILL.

Mr. SPAULDING, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The House recedes from its disagreement to the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of State, whose salary is fixed at $3,500. The Senate agrees to the House amendment abolishing the office of Minister Resident to Portugal, with an amendment providing that no money shall be paid to the present Minister resident at Portugal on account of further services.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired the reason of this amendment.

Mr. SPALDING replied that the Committee was unanimous in recommending it, because they considered the present incumbent of that office entirely unworthy the confidence of the Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The House disposed of Executive communications as follows: The message from the President transmitting statements of consular fees received; read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The message from the President transmitting report and documents from the Secretary of State relative to proposed international movements in connection with the Paris Universal Exposition for the reform of the system of coinage, weights and measures. It was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in answer to the House resolution of May 23, 1866, in relation to the conduct of Indian affairs in Dakotah Territory, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Speaker announced to the House the members of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, viz.: Messrs. Hale, Schenck, Jenckes, Randall, of Pennsylvania, John L. Thomas.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. BINGHAM called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution concerning the State of Tennessee was on the 5th of March referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

[NOTE.—This action was taken on account of intelligence having reached the House that the Legislature of Tennessee had ratified the Constitutional Amendment, it being the purpose of Mr. BINGHAM to amend the joint resolution by providing for the immediate representation of Tennesse in Congress.]

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. LYNCH moved to adjourn, which was lost, yeas 59, nays 69.

The vote was then taken on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was lost by a vote of 31 yeas against 91 nays.

Mr. STEVENS moved to adjourn.

Mr. JOHNSON insinuated that the dispatch about Tennessee was not genuine—it was not in BROWNLOW's handwriting, for he always made his mark [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING inquired what the condition of the matter would be if the House should adjourn now.

The Speaker said that the motion to reconsider would come up first to-morrow after reading the journal.

Some members having asked unanimous consent to introduce resolutions,

Mr. ELDRIDGE declared that he would object to everything out of order until the State of Tennessee was admitted. [Laughter.]

The House refused to adjourn—49 to 71.

The House seconded the previous question on the motion to reconsider, and again the motion to adjourn was made and rejected—47 to 68.

In all these votes the Democrats sided with that wing of the Republicans that was led by Mr. BINGHAM, as against the STEVENS wing; and during most of the time an informal caucus was being held to edit the amendment to be offered.

The main question was ordered to be put, yeas 66, nays 34, which was, will the House reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. BINGHAM suggested that he would offer an amendment for the joint resolution, and let it be printed and come up to-morrow.

Mr. WARD inquired whether he would insist on a vote to-night.

Mr. BINGHAM replied he would not if his suggestion was agreed to, but otherwise he would force the matter through to-night.

Mr. STEVENS proposed ironically that the House withdraw all further opposition, and surrender to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. PRICE, resolutely—Not much! [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON referring to the consultation of members around Mr. BINGHAM's derk, inquired whether that preamble had been sufficiently sugar coated to suit the majority.

Mr. BINGHAM replied that that would depend upon the opinion of the House.

Mr. ELDRIDGE encouraged Mr. BINGHAM to persevere, stating that the members on his (the Democratic) side of the House stood by him in principle [laughter,] and urging him not to let the House adjourn, but to fight his way clean through. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLISON moved that the House adjourn, which was lost; yeas 43, nays 63.

The vote recommitting the joint resolution was then reconsidered 70 to 27.

Mr. BINGHAM withdrew the motion to recommit, and offered the following as a substitute for the resolution:

Whereas, The State of Tennessee has, in good faith, ratified the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, and has shown otherwise to the satisfaction of Congress, by proper spirit of obedience in the body of her people, her return to her due allegiance to the Government, laws and authority of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That the State of Tennessee is hereby declared to be restored to her former proper practical relations to the Union, and again entitled to be represented by Senators and Representatives in Congress, duly elected and qualified, upon their taking the oaths of office required by the existing laws.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question, and then, at 6 o'clock, the House adjourned.

Cholera in Savannah Harbor—Twenty-eight Cases Among the Recruits.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, July 19.

The steamer *San Salvador* arrived at quarantine yesterday, with 500 recruits for the Seventh Regulars. There were twenty-eight cases of cholera among them, and three deaths during the voyage. One death occurred after arriving at Tybee bar, and one or two after the troops were landed at Tybee Island.

There is no sickness among the cabin passengers, but the steamer will be kept in quarantine for fifteen days.

The troops are all comfortable on shore, and the sickness is subsiding.

Major CROFT, commanding the post; Surgeon SCHELL, City Health Officer MCFARLAND, and Capt. J. B. HARDEE, agent, have made every arrangement for the comfort and safety of the passengers and troops.

The Nashville Police.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 19.

The Metropolitan Police Commissioners are inundated with applications for appointments on the force. The entire organization will be in operation by the last of August.

Movements of Gov. Fenton.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

Gov. FENTON returned to the capital to-day, after an absence of two or three weeks at his home in Chatauque County.

OUR WATERING PLACES

NEWPORT AND ITS NOTABILITIES.

The Heat, the President and Mr. Raymond's Letter.

Society at Newport Now and Then—Particularly Now.

Bathing—How it Looks—The Two Daily Sensations.

New-Bedford, Fairhaven—The Bostonese and Gen. Sherman.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

The sun, the President and Gov. RAYMOND's letter monopolize conversation, thought and physique. The sun is here in all its power, beating the most extravagant reminiscence of the oldest inhabitant; the President we have only in anticipation, his promised visit here being set down for August, and of Mr. RAYMOND's letter we have as yet only a brief *resumé*, a *resumé*, however, that gives its point and pith, and has caused greater excitement and interest than all the fulminations of the pretentious *Tribune*, and the platitudinous echoings of the New-England fanatics combined. The opening paragraphs especially, are regarded as significant, and taken in connection with the singularly open assertion of Gen. SHERMAN in New-Haven, a few days since, wherein he prophecied an actual conflict, wild in comparison to that so recently ended, it would seem to indicate a state of distrust and apprehension in the minds of the people to which the leaders and spokesmen of all parties might well give heed. Despite the sultriness of the weather, the absolute unbearableness of the unprecedented heat, scores of our New-York visitors are preparing to go home. They are too far from the centre of information; they snuff the battle from afar and are impatient for the activity that follows hard upon the news. Mr. RAYMOND's letter will take from this place alone hundreds of men who see the importance of this war of ideas, and who cannot bear the delay which is part and parcel of an existence here.

To old stagers Newport seems dull. We miss the *abandon* of former years and the wild hilarity that used to make the halls of the great hotels ring again, and the hard-baked drives along the beach echo with merry shouts and genuine enjoyment.

In years gone by the Southerners nearly monopolized Newport. Horses and equipages of note were almost invariably from that region, and whether by accident or not the belles of the hotels were invariably from the sunnier portion of our country. No one accustomed to life here need be reminded of the over flush of wealth which these people showered about them. They were over liberal to their servants, profuse in every possible expenditure and reckless in hotels or incidental expenses. This produced a false impression upon careless observers, and when in later days, this class entirely disappeared from the place, the change was noticeable and to many unpleasant. But a new set has come up. Men who obtained their money quite as easily as the class to which I have referred obtained theirs. Contractors, speculators, and shrewd patriots made immense sums during the late war, and are hastening to spend it before the next. Of their weakness, folly, presumption and absurdity, how easy it would be to write! but *cui bono?*

SOCIETY AT NEWPORT

is divided at present into three classes:

1. The few old-fashioned, long-time visitors.
2. The new-comers, full of money and monkeyisms.
3. Young men who, in turn, are divided into those who are rude and expensive, and those who are timid and ridiculous.

The first class may be recognized by a quiet demeanor, a significant reserve. They attend the hops, enjoy themselves quietly, entertain their friends unostentatiously, and take their baths regularly.

The second class dress loudly—the men appear daily in three or four different suits. In the morning patent-leather pumps, with huge, plated buckles, plaid trousers, tight at the knee, no waistcoat, white shirt, with little frills running cross-ways, blue cravat, with fringed ends, a turnover collar, with everlasting long points, a short-tailed, long-waisted coat, and a little, round straw hat, with a broad, blue ribbon, greet the observant eye. At lunch the same person looms up in full sailor rigging. On his head a wide-brimmed, black-banded hat; about his neck a tremendous shirt-collar supported by a wide black cravat, on his back a jockey jacket with big horn buttons, on his legs very wide trousers, while white socks and English shoes or gaiters complete his costume. But at dinner, oh, you *should* be here to see the aforesaid *as* he comes in, *with* his eye-glass in one eye *and* his white waistcoat with its pearl buttons. For my part, I never could understand how any human creature could find inclination or time to devote to this full-dress abomination; but they do. These festive members of the second class are numerous; they lounge in the halls; smoke, spit and swear on the verandahs; they drive fast and furious along the streets and in the retired ways beyond, and on the beach itself; they order, in tones of mild thunder, wine of diverse name and nature and price and effect; they bully the inoffensive waiter, and rail at unprotected women; they affect stocks, and talk knowingly at the table, in the barber-shop, on the piazza, about Erie and Gold, about Rock Island and Gregory, about old VANDERBILT and old DREW, and old this, that, or the other; some of them own places here and converse in tones quite audible and distressing to every one about them, telling how they propose improving the drive-way by such an investment, or how they think of building an artificial lake at a cost of thousands. These people in short coats and big horn buttons are great nuisances in their way, and also in other people's way; still they are our fellow humans, and perhaps will serve to some good end after all. But their feminine companions, their partners in wealth and vulgarity, and very youngness and absurdity—what can be said of them? Nothing that would seem severe. They dress abominably and act worse, while their grammar, they have a great deal of it, but its dreadfully bad. Hair, (lets begin at the top,) they have any quantity of. It would do you good to look at it. You can see it at your leisure, either on or off their heads. Rats, mice, frizzes, rods, curls, ringlets, earlets, eyelets, beau-catchers, false pieces, side pieces, back pieces, front pieces, other side pieces, bulges, full bloods, mops, horse tails, sweeps, feathers, puffs, Africaines and shiners—these are a few of the varieties. With most of the names, doubtless, your readers are familiar, others I never heard before, and the reader may be as ignorant as I—for such I append a brief dictionary:

Rats—Big wads.

Mice—Little wads.

Earlets—Curls in front of the ear.

Bulges—Double Rats—Huge wads of paper, hair, anything to make a roll which looks like a burlesque on a Bologna sausage.

Full Bloods—Queer little triangular pyramids.

Horse Tails—Long bunches of hair.

Africaines—A kind of wig that crinkles exactly like a negro's wool.

All of this, and much more, is the rage with a certain class of very *outré* people who seem to have a great deal of money and time, both of which they invest very decidedly in hair.

Jewelry, too. You should see the diamonds, the pearls, the precious stones, as they flash,

"As they flash."

Tens of thousands of greens are said to be owned by two bouncing ladies from—well, not far from New-York—which are worn on every possible occasion. Jet, too, is very fashionable. Jet chains, jet crosses, jet crucifixes, jet bracelets, jet pins, jet ear-rings—all the very tonny people wear hair, jewelry and jet.

Then, in the way of

EXTRAVAGANCE OF DRESS,

I would that I could give a picture of what I saw in the way of nonsense yesterday. But it would be personal, and I wont; but if ever there was an absurd old grocer-woman, whose husband had made money and given of it to her to make a fool of herself with, this was an illustration. She had more hair on the top of her head than would have covered the shiny pate of every bald-headed prophet in the Old Testament; (this with respect for the B. H. P's, and also for the O. T.;) more jewelry about her neck, in her ears, about her arms, upon her fingers, than any Roman matron, in the palmiest days of R. M's, when it was the fashion to wear

"Countless jewels and rubies rare;"

lace, silk—the lace puffed, the silk flounced with a train as long as the tail of a kite, and other trimmings in the way of fancy buttons, medallion-like, with ancient profiles and little dogs—such was her costume, as on a broiling afternoon, she boldly fronted a noble army of smokers upon the shady side of the hotel. "Who is it?" "Why, don't you know—she's the wife of old Pecan Nuts; he made a fair living by trading with Texan grocers before the war, and during the war he is reported to have given as much publicly as he made privately by at least one hundredth. And then too about three months ago, he was fortunate enough to induce a delay in the operation of the Revenue Act long enough to insure a profit of $350,000 on three cargoes of raw material, that happened to come in just at the nick of time—don't know old Pecan Nuts, you must be dreaming."

So this was the consort, and so to speak, exponent of old P. N. and old P. N.'s wealth, and well did she expone.

There are two

REGULAR EXCITEMENTS.

here daily: Bathing time and the departure of the New-York steamboats. Of salt water bathing, for one, I've had a surfeit, (no stamp on the pun, 'twas unintentioned,) so instead of making a spooney salt cellar of myself I take a quiet shower bath in my own room, and then go down to see the fashionables at their wash. There may be more ridiculous, laughter-provoking scenes than this same healthy wash, but I haven't seen any of 'em. The men ordinarily go in rampant and come out slim; the women go in with dignity and come out changed. Oh, the tricks and the manners of life—I know them. Down to the beach come prancing steeds, driven by a handsome Dark; they draw a carriage load (carriage well polished,) of elegant men and lovely women. Into the little housen go the sheep on one side and the goats on the other; pretty soon they come out. The gentlemen seem confident and look radiant; they are full-chested, and stalwart in their limbicular support—at least their blouses are full and their trousers are baggy. The ladies wear little scolloped bits of straw for hats—they also appear to be well developed above and below; they greet their friends with merry smile, and hand in hand they enter life's ocean, stepping gingerly on the pebbly sand, giving their little shrieks of anticipating fear, hugging closely the supporting arm and preparing for great feats of watery endeavor. Presently they disappear and are hidden from observation. Then with much noise, with screams and shouts, and I regret to add occasional yells, they boldly advance to the shore. The fat and stalwart men no longer present a portly or even a rotund appearance; their hair and whiskers are stringy, their blouses clasp a slender chest, and like a cuticle shape to bony arms, while the saturated trousers, jealous for the truth, disclose a pair of hollow-thighed, knobby-kneed, thin-boned, no-calved legs, of which a Twist would have been ashamed in his least gruelly days. And the ladies, how about that hair? A hat has blown off and floated far away, leaving an uncovered head. Where, oh where are all the rats and nice, where the bulges and the Africaines? No one answers. Why this round head, this sparse settlement of the Capillary family, this little compact knot of hair pinned up behind? Oh you false creature! Then too—for our observations are entirely allowable, this is a public place, and the parade of these cyclopedias of fashion's ways is public as the highway—then, too, what round backs and hollow chests we see; what magnificent developments of backbone at the expense of the breast; what little-pointed knobs those are at the elbows; what slender supports are those ungainly, ill-shapen limbs; but, hold, what's the use? These, after all, are but specimens of the baser sort. Snobs and fools exist the world over, and it's the misfortune, not the fault of watering places, that they attract a larger number of both sorts than would seem fairly to be their share. The bathing, as at present conducted, here and elsewhere, must necessarily present many grotesque and ridiculous features; fortunately the majority of our people know how to dress and conduct themselves, so that they are protected from the just censure or ridicule of the critic, although it is quite enough to make an Anchorite wallow and roll with enthusiastic jollity to see the ultras as they take their daily swash.

The departure of the New-York boats is of course and very naturally a prominent feature in the season life. Everybody knows some one, two or three who are going away for good, for a day or for the week, and each day finds scores of fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, maidens and lovers at the pier to waive a fond *au revoir* to a parting friend. Very many families spend the entire season here, serving as an attraction that draws each Saturday night the masculine members hither, keeping them over Sunday and permitting them to return to work and its cares, New-York and its heats on Monday. Hence the Monday night boat *Old Colony*, with that trinity of steamboat excellence, Capt. SIMMONS, clerk BRAYTON and steward RICE, has become one of the features, *par excellence*, of this goodly city, and eke of Providence Plantations. Last Monday night I went on board for the express purpose of seeing BRAYTON manage his passengers, everyone of whom wanted a state-room—the state being gone already. BRAYTON is a quiet, good-looking Radical, of about 27 years old, quick-eyed, good-natured, sharp-featured, and full of *suave*. He sat on a high chair, and through a deep, square window faced the impatient hundreds who tackled him one by one. It was amusing and humiliating to an outsider. They flattered him, tickled him, bullied him; they lied to him, tried to bribe him, and insinuated that if he didn't lie, he just skipped it. "I'll come down again in an hour, BRAYTON," "Just put my name down, old fel, and if you *can* do anything for an old friend I know you will." "Mrs. C. isn't well at all to-night; she says she hopes her friend BRAYTON will pull her through with a room." These and a thousand other absurd attempts are made on a man who honestly and sincerely tells the applicant that the rooms are sold. For two long hours I watched him and them. It was a contest of inexperience and craft with perfect sincerity and constant experience. I grew impatient; he was cool and quiet and undisturbed. I came to the conclusion years ago that a railway engineer becomes of necessity grave, thoughtful, prudent and reticent. I believe now that the life of a competent clerk on a Newport steamer must make a man an intense radical—radical in his disbelief in men, radical in his contempt for subterfuge and meanness, radical in his love for truth and honor, radical in his faith in his own judgment, and radical in his belief that all men are born free to lie and cheat and defraud, and get staterooms if lying and cheating and deception can secure them, and that they are generally born equal to the emergency.

But this is a digression. Down to the steamer come equipages of every sort and name. Over the gang-plank pass hundreds and hundreds of gaily dressed ladies and neatly clad men; some to remain for the trip, others to bid farewell, others to look around, and others to wait the arrival of the Boston train with its load of travelers, the faces of some of whom may be familiar. On these occasions the Newport agent and manager, Mr. BENJ. FINCH, is a great gun. His word is law, and his dictum gospel. A wink from his right eye is good for a stateroom when rooms are scarce; a "regard" from his left is equivalent to an indorsement when a passenger is hard up and offers his I. O. U. FINCH is a character, also a Mason; characters are scarce, Masons plenty, so between the two the portly agent makes up an average of ability and courtesy far above the majority of his fellows.

When the steamer shoots out into the bay, the vessels of the fleet swing about to look at her, and all the multitudinous yachts of the Summer squadron bob their trim noses as she passes, in honor of superiority. Then, as the great gong sounds for supper, and the passengers, pell mell, push for the tables, the Newporters enter their carriages and hie them to the hotel, the beach, or the drive.

If I had time I would tell you about my visit to the oil regions of New-Bedford, with the hills and churches, the fast men and nags, the decaying wharves and absurd depot, the hackney coaches and the sperm oil barrels, the pretty girls and the Millerites of that section; but I haven't time enough, although I have all there is. And I would also like to recount some pleasant adventures in the quaint little town of

FAIRHAVEN,

one of the most delightful Summer retreats that sensible people know of; to tell of its walk from bridge to cemetery; of BENNET's famous grapery; of MONTAGNE's famous-to-be portable printing-press; of the beach and its attractions, not to say pebbles; of the rise, progress and decay of the whale and sperm oil traffic here, and of a famous hand-organ that I found and played on—but I havn't the time.

And furthermore I should be pleased to hold a faithful mirror to the hazy eyes of the Bostonese, who have been toadying in most offensive style to

MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN,

of Atlanta renown and New-Haven prophecy; to tell how they bored and bothered, and followed and fevered, and toddled and toadied him would be quite jolly, but perhaps unfair, so I won't do it—beside I haven't the time.

If I can stand the heat, and I can if anybody can, I'll stay another day; if not, I'll go to Long Branch. The hotels are moderately full; there's plenty of room for everybody. The price is only $4 50 per diem, the same rate at which one can board at LELAND's Union Hall at Saratoga, or any other first-class house, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Livery service is moderate, and the only extravagance noticeable is that developed by the aforementioned chaps with the great stock of dry goods, and the charming creatures referred to with the capillary abundance, and the Golcondaic display.

Yours salamanderically,

DIABOLUS.

NEWPORT.

What might be Done and What is not Done—Improvements Suggested.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

Here I am for the twentieth time in as many years, a votary of health, seeking it amid the genial breezes and bracing baths of this good old town, whose magnificent bay, salubrious climate and historic associations will be ever attractive to the tourist, whether in search of health or pleasure.

My advent here, however, was very different from what I looked for, judging from past experience. At the Summer's solstice one expects to be harassed with the annoyances and disappointments which usually characterize crowded thoroughfares; to be one in the midst of a dense mass of anxious visitors, looking for accommodations in hotels already full, or in cottages already rented, and all more or less disappointed to find themselves, at length, unhappily lodged under the eaves of the roof, there to bide the departure of some more fortunate guest.

But now, alas! what a change for Newport that such things should *not* be!

Its hotels are not full, and its cottages (many of them) are not rented, while landlords and owners are beginning to pull rather long faces as the dog-days glide by without bringing in their train the accustomed crowds from the cities; and appearances indicate, unmistakably, a dull season for those who have hitherto lived and thriven on the stranger they had prepared themselves so carefully to "take in."

Now, considering the attractions of Newport in point of climate and other natural advantages, it would appear that there must be some sufficient cause for this sudden and unexpected change in the sentiments of those who, like myself, were old *habitués* of the place, and who come here, year after year, as regularly as the season revolves. The old familiar faces, which greeted one of yore, are no more to be seen, and I feel sad in the thought that *my* time may come next, and that I too must yield to the pressure, and desert in my old age the pleasant places I love to frequent, and why?

Let me explain the why and the wherefore of this change, for I hear complaints vented freely on all sides, and although they do not amount to much, and even appear trifling when related, they seem nevertheless to have been sufficiently grave to produce mischief, and as such, require to be remedied. I shall not dwell on the exorbitant charges in the hotels, and the high rents demanded for cottages. These are evils common to all parts of the country, and which time alone can correct.

When I arrived here a few days ago, I found Bellevue-avenue, which, apart from the beaches, is the only respectable drive in the place, and which was formerly kept in pretty fair order, a continuous cloud of almost impenetrable dust, and its roadway instead of being smooth and even, as it should be, covered with large loose stones, scattered broadcast, here and there, and the discomfort and inconvenience arising from them so great as to prevent the use of private carriages on the road, except in cases of necessity. This is an evil which might and ought to have been remedied; but it was not, and strangers very justly complain that while they are subjected to the most extravagant charges on the part of the city and its inhabitants, nothing is returned to them in the way of comfort, and that their remonstrances are treated with scorn and indifference.

I believe from my own observation that all this is mainly true, and it is passing strange it should be so. Do not the city fathers of Newport know that this avenue, being well kept and watered, is a mine of wealth to its inhabitants; the cornucopia from which flows the perennial streams that nourish their lagging industries and bring to them the golden harvests they have fattened on? Why does Paris endow its operas, its galleries of art and places of amusement; why ornament and beautify its parks, walks and drives, save for the purpose of attracting thither the stranger and the stranger's gold? Other European cities do the same things for a like purpose. New-York has its Central Park; other American cities their parks and drives; and even Saratoga has taken the lead of Newport, and is now constructing a magnificent drive to the lake, which, when completed, cannot fail to divert thither many of the wealthy *habitués* of this place.

If Newport, then, desires to preserve its supremacy as a watering-place, it must put its shoulder to the wheel and go to work in earnest. Its avenues must be put in order and kept free from dust, and a new avenue must be supplied.

Let a new road, 100 feet broad, with a carriage-way and bridle-path, be constructed to connect the southern beach, *via* the lea and its cliffs, to "Bateman's." Let the city tax the property on the route liberally for the benefits and value conferred on it: and let it raise the balance of the cost by a twenty-year loan based on the credit of the city. Let it set up toll-gates at each end of the road, and raise from this source enough to pay interest on the loan and keep the road in repair. Strangers and others using it will not object to the imposition of a toll. They will pay it cheerfully in consideration of the good-will of the city toward them, as manifested in the work itself.

Then let the city see to the watering of the avenues, not as it has been done hitherto, by subscription, for the benefit of the hotels and for the space of ten weeks, but by tax on the real property of the city for the benefit of residents and visitors, and for as long time as the roads require it—that is to say from June to December. The cost of doing this, it is estimated, will not exceed $4,000 per annum, which would add less than one-twentieth of one per cent. to the taxes of the city; and this small tax even would very soon disappear, and finally be a source of revenue to the Treasury by attracting visitors and fostering permanent improvements. It is vain to attempt the accomplishment of these works by private subscription. The "Bateman road" is emphatically a public enterprise, and one in which every trader and shopkeeper, and every piece of property in the city is interested, and from which each will derive its proportion of benefit. Let Newport do these things promptly, and her future is secured. Let her neglect them, and repentance will come too late, for the tide of her prosperity will have been turned into other channels.

Now there is yet another cause of complaint, which, although less reasonable than those above named, I may as well ventilate while my hand is in. Parties complain of the extravagantly high price of land for building sites. It is true that land is high, and its being so arises in part from the paucity of eligible localities remaining unoccupied, and partly from the fact, that nearly all the property in the vicinity of the city proper, comprising the fashionable districts, has passed into the hands of capitalists, who evince no disposition, and perhaps cannot afford to part with it except at very high rates.

Strangers, however, coming here in search of health and exemption from heat and mosquitoes, may accomplish their object in various ways without entering the magic circle established by fashion as the *only* localities where the bean-mouse can breathe freely. They may very pleasantly avoid paying high prices for land, and at the same time escape the extravagant extortions of the dealers of Newport town.

One may well inquire why he should pay $8,000 or $10,000 per acre for land on Bellevue and Narragansett avenues, while good sites abound on the Island, within three to six miles of the city, having as fine sea views, as good sea-bathing, and far greater natural advantages than those of the town, and which may be had at prices ranging from $150 to $300 per acre. Several gentlemen viewing the matter in this light, have already purchased small farms both on the eastern and western shores of the Island, with the intention of occupying them as soon as the prices of labor and building material shall have fallen; and one of them, a gentleman from Boston, has already put up and now occupies one of the most elegant and tasteful residences on the Island. It is near Vancleuse, on the eastern shore, and distant about six miles from the city.

These shore sites are truly beautiful, and to my mind far more attractive than those in the immediate vicinity of Newport. The access to them is in easy drives over good and pleasant roads, giving one the option, at all times, of mixing with the gay and fashionable movements of Newport, or living apart from them, which I hold to be a great privilege, and one not to be despised, especially when one considers that, in addition to it, he may possess himself of a good house, with thirty acres of arable land, for about the price of two acres of unimproved land on the avenues; and that on these thirty acres he may be quite independent of outside exactions, raising his own hay, oats and corn, his milk and cream, his eggs and butter, his poultry and vegetables, his veal and mutton, in short, almost everything appertaining to the calls of the inner man.

Newport may lose its prestige as a first-class watering-place; its trades and industries may decline; its property be depreciated under the influence of a short-sighted policy; but its unparalleled climate will remain to attract a new class of visitors and residents, who will seek the cheaper and more agreeable localities on the Island, on its eastern and western shores, which are destined to be covered with beautiful villas, where refined and educated people of moderate means may find health and pleasure, and be freed from the vapid life, which the old *habitués* of the place are now compelled to lead.

In my next letter I may have something to say in favor of Newport; for now, while I am writing these lines, a sluggish water cart has surprised the thirsty road before the hotel with a light sprinkling, which is something in the way of amendment, but not enough.

VERITAS.

COMMENCEMENT.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Honors Paid to Gen. Sherman and Chief Justice Chase—The Trip to Hanover.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, July 17, 1866.

Quiet Dartmouth, among the New-Hampshire hills, celebrates its commencement this year with unusual *éclat*, and concentrates the gaze of many eyes upon it, since two of the foremost men of the nation—Major Gen. SHERMAN and Chief Justice CHASE—have consented to honor the festivities by their presence.

Gen. SHERMAN has a nephew in the graduating class, the son of his distinguished Ohio brother, while Mr. CHASE is an alumnus of Dartmouth, having graduated in the Class of 1826.

Of the previous movements of the distinguished party your readers are sufficiently informed, and I need only record the travels and doings of to-day. Leaving Portsmouth at 5 A. M., they breakfasted at Concord, and left for Hanover, by special car, at 10½ o'clock. The scene at the depot was sufficiently amusing to one who saw it for the first time, but might be somewhat wearisome to those who had seen it daily repeated for successive weeks. Crowds of people covered every available space of platform, and hung from the balcony. Farmers, merchants, servant girls, school ma'ams, lawyers, pickpockets, were hustling each other to get a look at the hero, who stands next to GRANT as the military idol of the North. I know of few things more comical than a crowd gathered on such an occasion: they are so good-natured, so eager, so credulous, so utterly at the mercy of any wag who choses to victimize them. Orderly sergeants are taken for Major Generals, and lustily cheered. Bald-headed merchants are transformed into members of the Cabinet, and while they are blushing at their new-found honors, the real hero passes through the throng unobserved.

Moving from the depot, amid the customary cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, we were soon at liberty to examine the car and its occupants. The private car, furnished by the liberality of Gov. SMITH, of the Vermont and Central Railroad, was a model of its kind. It was finely finished in black walnut, with panels of oiled chestnut, furnishing an agreeable contrast. And, by the way, I notice that this method of finishing is becoming quite common in New-England for libraries, public buildings, and even private dwellings. It is worthy of extensive adoption. The capabilities of our native woods for elegance have never yet been fully brought out and appreciated. Private compartments, with marble basins, luxurious armchairs, and velvet upholstery, would have almost made us believe—but for the rattling and swaying of the team—that we were in a city parlor.

This illusion was almost made complete by what Dr. ADAMS would call "a corona of fresh girls"—some half-dozen in number—who surrounded the grim General with ways as coquettishly pretty as if he were a valiant college Sophomore, instead of such a quiet son of thunder. Here I fancy some of my lady readers will interrupt me with, "Pray, how were they dressed?" "What bonnets did they wear?" "How did they look?" &c. Now, since a woman will always look at a bonnet as soon as she will at a General, these inquiries shall be attended to first. "Did they wear gipsies?" I presume so, for each one had a different style. They might have been Derbys, or jockeys, or French saucers, or any other name that you chose. Suffice it to say, they were in the latest style. As to other things, the ladies wore muslin dresses and white waists. To their friends, they doubtless looked pretty; to your reporter, they were simply girls—only this, and nothing more. Several of them deserted us after a ride of about fifty miles, when Gen. SHERMAN and Judge CHASE, with cruel disregard for the feelings of the younger men present, kissed the girls all round. The Judge even uttered a pretty little sentiment about the stars going out that will not probably appear in his judicial decisions, and we, therefore, embalm it here.

But I have become so absorbed in these little nothings that the great men themselves have not been described, and without this my duty would not be done, though several hundred correspondents have before performed the same duty at various times. Gen. SHERMAN, thus sitting entirely at his ease among these chatty girls, was a more striking illustration of the philosophy of American institutions than any half-dozen chapters of DE TOCQUEVILLE—profound though they may be—could furnish. A soldier whose military glory now compasses the world, whose "march to the sea" will be remembered as long as Xenophon's "retreat of the ten thousand," he was sitting without a particle of military insignia to distinguish him from the humblest private citzen. With a plain linen duster, a palm-leaf fan, a fragrant cigar, he was simply a plain American gentleman. A foreigner of his reputation would have been as much bedizened with gold lace and shining buttons as if he had stolen the entire military wardrobe of BARNUM's lamented collection of wax figures.

Judge CHASE was equally quiet, undistinguishable, affable and good-natured. He looked in with such a jolly twinkle of his eye upon a little knot of reporters gathered to smoke, chat and compare notes, that we almost voted him an election with the fraternity at once. Of course he would have felt honored by the distinction.

Accompanying the party were several others of considerable note. Here are a few of the names: Col. BOWNAN, staff; Gen. KIRBY SMITH; Govs. SMITH and SMYTH of Vermont and New-Hampshire, with their wives; ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent of the road, and wife; Judge NESBITT, the Adjutant-General of New-Hampshire; HENRY S. SHERMAN, the nephew, KATE MILLOCK, the niece, and MINNIE, the daughter, of Gen. SHERMAN; Miss WHIPPLE, the niece of Judge CHASE, and others.

At every station crowds were gathered, and Gen. SHERMAN shook hands, talked, joked, wrote autographs, &c., with marvelous ease and good nature. Some one remarked "this is the martyrdom of fame," but I take it a General who has been in an incessant blaze of excitement like that great campaign, wont be worried much—though he may be bored—by such concourses of peaceful citizens.

Hanover was reached in due time and the General is resting at the house of Prof. CROSBY. The mail closes and other topics must wait till to-morrow.

YELSOM.

Williams College—Seventy-second Commencement.

SUNDAY, July 29, 1866—Baccalaureate Discourse to the Graduating Class, by President HOPKINS, in Goodrich Hall, at 2 o'clock.

Address before the Mills Theological Society, by Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, Troy, N. Y., at Goodrich Hall, at 7:30 o'clock.

MONDAY, July 30.—Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, Bishop of Rhode Island, in Goodrich Hall, at 3 o'clock.

Address before the Adelphic Union Society, in Goodrich Hall, by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., at 7:30 o'clock.

TUESDAY, July 31—ALUMNI DAY.—Meeting of the Society of Alumni, in Alumni Hall, at 8:30 o'clock, Hon. A. C. PAIGE, President.

Address by Lieut.-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, of the Class of '38, and a Poem by Rev. J. C. FRENCH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Class of '53, in Goodrich Hall, at 2 o'clock.

Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, in Goodrich Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, by members of the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior Classes.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.—Commencement Exercises in Goodrich Hall, at 9 o'clock. Trustees, graduates and invited guests dine in Alumni Hall, at 2 o'clock.

EVENING—President's Levee.

Fire in Chicago—Thirty Buildings Burned, and Nearly Fifty Families made Houseless—Loss Nearly $100,000.

From the Chicago Journal, July 16.

A fire broke out about 9:30 o'clock this morning in one of the small, frame tenements on the south side of Polk-street, a few doors west of State. The extreme dryness of the atmosphere and a strong wind from the west caused the flames to spread very rapidly among the wooden buildings east of the one in which the fire originated, and despite the prompt action of the Fire Department, in a short time the entire block was in flames. The flames also leaped across the street and caught several of the highest buildings there. They were all, on both sides of the street, frame buildings—some of them two, and some three stories high. The upper stories were occupied as tenements, the first stories were used principally as grocery-stores, saloons and meat-shops. The flames spread rapidly, and goods, furniture, fixtures, all went to destruction, while several of the tenants narrowly escaped with their lives. On the west side, the flames swept south of Polk-street as far as the alley, destroying the entire half block, including FISH's livery-stable, which was the last building consumed on that side of the street. Fortunately, the horses in this stable—of which there were several very valuable ones—were all saved, though with great difficulty.

On the east side of State-street the flames extended for half a block north of Peck-court, and east as far as the alley, sweeping dwellings, stores, barns, sheds, and everything of the kind before them. At one time the elegant edifice of the First Baptist Church was in danger, but, by the strenuous efforts of the firemen the flames were kept from crossing the alley. Nearly fifty families were unceremoniously turned out of their homes, while the goods and furniture of numerous parties, not actually invaded by the destroyer, were tumbled into the streets. As usual on such occasions, there were plenty of pickpockets and thieves on the ground, who found an ample field for the exercise of their nefarious business. There were rumors of two women and a child being burned to death between two of the buildings, but our reporter could not trace the report to any reliable source. About thirty buildings in all were destroyed, with most of the contents, and the aggregate loss will probably reach $100,000. At 1 o'clock the engines were still at work on the smoking ruins, but the flames were nearly subdued.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Caucus.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common, I doubt not, with thousands of your readers, I have read with shame, sorrow, and indignation the report in this morning's TIMES of the proceedings of the Republican caucus in Washington, and I beg permission to ask the following questions, and to make the following predictions suggested by a perusal of the same.

Messrs. FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD, BOUTWELL, INGERSOLL, and KELLY concurred in denouncing the President as "a traitor to his party and to the country," as "ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels," and as "engaged in a conspiracy, contemplating a resort to force to take possession of the Capitol," &c.

Now, how is a man's character to be determined save by his words and actions, and where are the words and acts of the President to be found that justify any of the above charges.

On the contrary, have not all his speeches, writings and actions since his great speech in the Senate in December, 1860, been in downright, unrelenting opposition to conspiracy and rebellion, and in earnest advocacy and support of nationality, justice and true republican liberty?

But if, on the other hand, the President has suddenly changed front, in utter disregard of his own antecedents, of the obligations of his oath of office, and of fidelity to those who raised him to his present position; and the above charges are not those of a mad fanaticism, but of sober truth, why does not Congress at once exercise its constitutional power and impeach the President?

Again, supposing the President to be intent upon throwing the Government into the hands of "the rebels," how is it to be done in face of the fact that "the rebels" constitute a miserable minority, the late rebel States having fulfilled the conditions upon which their restoration to the complete enjoyment of Union privileges was promised, and their inhabitants being, as a body, submissive to the laws, (even to those in whose enactment they have had no voice, and which have been restrictive of their rights and detrimental to their interests)—in face of the fact that each House can prevent the admission of members elect, whose qualifications do not come up to its standard of loyalty, or expel them at any time after admission for disloyal practices, and in face of the fact that the President's nominations to office require the confirmation of the Senate, except during the brief recess of Congress, (an insufficient period to ruin the country, even were he so disposed.)

Thus much for my questions, a word now of prophecy.

It is my solemn conviction that the country which has passed safely through such an ordeal as our late civil war is not now to be so easily ruined by the machinations of any man or set of men; but that if such ruin awaits us it will be due to the reckless legislation of the Radicals concerning not only the political but the material interests of the country, infinitely more than to any "conspiracies" of the Executive.

It is also my solemn conviction that if the Radical leaders persevere in their insane utterances and reckless legislation for sectional or class interests, and the President perseveres in his dignified, patriotic and conservative policy, the former will certainly bring about the ruin of their party, and the people will as certainly re-elect ANDREW JOHNSON as next President of the United States. Yours, &c.,

G. M. (A Conservative Unionist.)

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.

Moderate Republicans Giving the Philadelphia Convention Support.

From the Troy Whig, July 12.

The Philadelphia Convention appears to be gaining popularity daily. *Moderate Republicans in every congressional district in the State are giving it their countenance and support.* In this district, leading Republicans, who have held prominent representative positions in the party ever since its organization, are arranging for a call for a convention to send delegates from this congressional district. The call, it is said, will be signed by those who, by their activity and leadership, have hitherto been able to secure success to the organization with which they have acted. It is stated to us, on what seems to be good authority, that Mr. GRISWOLD, the Representative from this district, favors the Philadelphia Convention. We do not vouch for the truth of this statement, which is likely to be verified or contradicted authoritatively within a few days. On the part of Democrats there is manifested—wisely, we think—a disposition to allow Conservative Republicans to initiate and lead in the movement for the appointment of delegates to the Convention.

The truth is apparent to most thinking men that the mission of the Radicals is accomplished. They performed a great and glorious work in eradicating Slavery, root and branch, from our national edifice. In common with the vast majority of the North they fought gallantly to keep the seceding States within the Union. The great fact established by the war was that these United States could never be dissolved—that they were in fact perpetually united in indissoluble bonds. This being so, the first and highest duty of every Union man is to restore vitality, life and vigor to the Union throughout all its parts. *We know of no better or more effective step toward this desired end than the meeting of loyal men from the North and South in a National Convention.* It is clearly the duty of the North to send to the Convention no man who has not been a loyal, unhesitating Union man throughout all the period of the war, as it is just as clearly the duty of the South to send no delegates whose characters are tainted by treason and rebellion. Further, the Convention should not be permitted to degenerate into a mere personal indorsement of the views of the President or any members of Congress, unless those views are found compatible with the highest interests of the Union. It should not be a mere personal Convention, but one in the interests of a speedy restoration of all loyal people to the enjoyment of full political rights as citizens of these United States.

Who Should Represent the South in the Philadelphia Convention?

The Columbus *Enquirer*, of the 10th inst., says of the proposed Convention at Philadelphia, that it has "been shown private letters concerning this Convention from two of the most distinguished and honored politicians of Georgia. One of them—a statesman of great political sagacity—strongly urges the sending of delegates from Georgia. The other thinks that we ought to adhere to the policy of the President, and that if President JOHNSON favors the Convention we ought by all means to be represented in it. At the time of the writing of this letter, it was not as well known as it now is that the movement has the hearty approval of the President."

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, July 10.

There seems to be some difference of opinion among the Southern people as to the meaning of the term "loyal men." It is feared by some that these words were used in the call for the Philadelphia Convention in a sense which would exclude from representation the great body of our Southern people; that it was intended to apply to those only who had never resisted the Federal authority.

We do not believe that such was the intention of those who inaugurated this movement. Neither do we believe that the originators of the Convention would like to see represented there only those who could take the iron-clad test oath. On the contrary, we have good reason to believe that the truly conservative men of the North and West desire that we should send men to the Convention who would truly represent *the sentiment of the Southern people at this time. Loyal* men are those who are true in their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof; those who abide by and sustain the *laws of the land.* Those who do not in good faith accept the present situation with the determination fully to conform to the principles of the Constitution and obey the laws, are excluded in the call from participation in the proposed Convention. None others in our judgment are excluded.

Extreme Men not Wanted.

From the New-Orleans Times.

As the Central State Committee is composed of gentlemen from all sections of this State, we think it is the proper body, in the absence of a general convention, to elect the delegates. Everything depends, however, upon the selections of the delegates by the committee. They may not all be acceptable to all parties, but they must contain the names of a sufficient number of well-known, conservative, loyal Union men, to satisfy the masses of the fairness, equity and sincerity of the declaration of the committee, that their main object is the support of President JOHNSON's Administration and programme for reconstruction—and an earnest and zealous coöperation with the true Union Party of the North. *No extreme, or sectional men, should be sent to Philadelphia.* There are good and true Union men, who opposed the rebellion throughout; there are others, who opposed it in its inception, but who, from State pride, or other considerations, apart from their belief in the right or wisdom of secession, participated in the struggle; and, there are others who honestly and sincerely believed that cause was just, and gave their all to it, and when defeated, submitted to the terms of the Federal Government, pledged their faith to defend and maintain it, and who are now, and will be, loyal to the cause of the Union.

From these several classes true men may be chosen, who will fully represent loyal Louisiana in Philadelphia. But it would be unwise, unjust and highly impolitic to select these delegates exclusively from one of these classes. Much deliberation, judgment and tact will be required of this Committee, in proportioning their appointees, so as to insure a fair representation of these several subdivisions of the great Conservative Party. If this duty is wisely performed, it will secure us a basis for a solid and powerful Union conservative party, which must control the political future of Louisiana, and powerfully contribute to uphold and strengthen the great Union Party of the nation.

Representation and Prudent Representation.

From the Macon Journal.

We think, comparatively speaking, there is little discrepancy in public opinion upon the subject of representation in the Philadelphia Convention. The vast majority of the people and the public prints of Georgia are in favor of accepting the tender of the olive branch to us by the conservative men of the North. More or less distrust, of course, prevails in some minds, but the ready answer to this is, that even if the event shall prove that the Convention is unwilling to accept as delegates representative men—men enjoying the confidence and esteem of the Southern people, but shall determine upon a voluntary application of the radical test oath, and exclude all who, unlike the ninety-nine in the hundred, have had some share in the rebellion, we shall lose nothing, nor compromise our dignity. We shall have shown our readiness to obliterate the past and labor for a future of peace and prosperity, under the banner of the Constitution. The Southern States can retire with dignity and without reasonable imputation. On the other hand, should we refuse to appear in Convention, it will be hailed by the Radicals as a confession of hostility to the country and indifference to its fate.

What we should do in respect to common public and self interests, *is to send our most stirring and prudent men—men who have learned that difficult lesson "to keep their mouths shut," and to aspire to no prominence in the deliberations of the body. We want no boys or pothouse politicians who have not outlived the love of personal display and the cacoethes loquendi.* Let the North and the West engineer this whole business, and the South content herself with a quiet vote for everything she approves. One indiscreet speech, one display of temper, bluster and resentment will do us immense harm, and put an effectual stop to the reaction which is evidently taking place in our favor in the Northern mind.

The two points to be aimed at then, are, first, *representation*, and second, *prudent representation.* Let our people, then, move in the matter. If they prefer district conventions, it is time to be up and doing. If they prefer executive appointments, it is time to be sending up memorials to the Government to make the appointments. Neither need interfere with the other. Districts which prefer conventions can hold them. Others which decline the experiment, in the poverty-stricken condition of the people, can ask the Governor to appoint. By both operations, or either, a full delegation could be secured in time, if we begin at once, and determine upon some course of action.

A Refusal to Participate.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We cannot become a part of the Philadelphia Convention on the basis of the "call" thus understood on the question of representation, without disgrace and ruin. We warn citizens not to think of it. There are some persons who never know how to exercise a wise patience. If sportsmen, they always fire before the game is near enough, although it may be still approaching. If soldiers, they waste all their ammunition at long range. If merchants, they are ever agitated with panics. They do not know how to hold still, even though matters may be working to their very hand, as is the case with the South at this time. We are in present danger of being harmed by these excitable, nervous, impatient people.

In order to get "restored," they would, if let alone, sacrifice everything that makes restoration valuable. It is plain to see that the coöperation of the Conservative men of the North and Northwest, with the people of the South, is inevitable. Since the violent and final feud of the Radicals with the President and his supporters, they need us as much as we need them. They will not refuse to do us justice as a condition of our zealous support. They will accord us a real representation instead of the sham representation of the test oath, if we shall have the sense and the manliness to insist upon it in some proper manner. We may throw away our interests in this manner if we choose; but it would be the quintessence of stupidity if we do, for we have the game in our own hands. We end by repeating that no one shall bind the *Enquirer*, or those for whom it speaks, to the sacrifice of representation according to the constitutional standard of fitness and qualifications, merely to gratify the promptings of nervousness and fearful impatience.

The Discussion of Impracticable Ideas to be Discouraged.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

But little doubt need now be entertained either of the spirit or *personnel* of the approaching Philadelphia Convention. The recent address of the members of Congress who did not sign the call, the favor with which it meets at the hands of the Conservative Northern Press, and the general tone of the leading men of the South all go to show that every portion of the country will be represented, and that a spirit of conciliation and harmony will guide its actions. The State Convention in Mississippi is to meet on the 26th inst., the South Carolina Convention is called for the same day, and Alabama will follow suit on the 2d of August. It is scarcely necessary to urge that the discussion of impracticable issues be discouraged, for the one great object of the Convention is to sustain the President and reunite the country upon his policy of reconstruction. *The results of the war must be accepted, and they have settled the great questions which have heretofore divided the country, and if the members of the Philadelphia Convention from the North and South meet in this spirit, great good will result to the nation at large.* The spectacle of men from the North and South mingling together in harmonious counsel will go a long ways toward sustaining him, and breaking down the power of those who are alike enemies to him and to constitutional liberty.

The Philadelphia Convention not in Antagonism with Existing Organizations.

From the Bloomsbury (Pa.) Columbian, July 14.

This Convention is not necessarily in antagonism with existing party organizations, though it may be viewed with jealousy or distrust by many party men. It may injure the trade of agitation, which is carried on by appeals to sectional passion, and which has given prominence to many unworthy men; but, on the other hand, *it may improve statesmanship and reform party actions. The principles and objects announced are unimpeachable and laudable, and it may be expected that the Convention will concentrate public sentiment, and give it practical direction,* to the full accomplishment of reunion, and the restoration of harmony and prosperity throughout the Republic.

Another Speech by Ex-Gov. Wise.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes from Fortress Monroe:

On last Saturday evening HENRY A. WISE delivered an address at the Opera House in Norfolk, the subject of which was, "The Churches of the South," embodying the propriety and duty of rebuilding and repairing those churches in the Southern States which during the war had been injured, burned and defaced. The attendance was very small, owing to the intense heat of the evening, and the address, tinctured with his well-known rebellious views, was not quite as bitter as his late one, delivered at Alexandria. During the address, the speaker, in recalling the Dedicatory Prayer of Solomon, alluded to the grievous oaths which had been required of himself and other people of Virginia.

He endeavored to show that it was no spirit of insubordination or rebellion to lawful authority which forbade his taking the oath, but that the oath itself was false in its terms, in that it was a tacit admission that there had been a rebellion, that he and others were rebels, and therefore traitors; that there is an existing rebellion, and that he had been false to the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States themselves. Whereas, for nearly half a century he had, by word and deed, in peace and war, battled for the Constitution and the Union; and before the war began had been one and alone who had desired to fight the fight in the Union.

Those oaths were not necessary, could not accomplish any good result, and did but promote perjury, hypocrisy and general demoralization, as being the condition precedent of even making an application for a pardon; it was an absurdity and a crime. A man must swear, not before he is pardoned, but before he can ever asked to be pardoned. In the Kingdom of Greece, said he, whoever heard of such a monstrosity. For himself, he asked no pardon, for the reason that he had committed no offence for which to be pardoned. The asking of pardon admitted guilt, and for himself he was conscious of no guilt. He had obeyed those who had the right to command.

The very article of the Constitution of the United States which was revoked to warrant the making war upon Virginia and the other Southern States, gave those States the authority to do all that might be requisite to defend themselves against invasion and insurrection. Virginia ordered him to the field of blood, and duty demanded that he should obey that call; and it was too late now to talk about there being no cause, when Virginia had been invaded in her every county, and every square foot of territory, and had been blasted, burned, destroyed; her churches befouled, even the graves of her dead worthies polluted, her houses burned and her labor stolen away.

And yet, now that for peace her sons had surrendered at Appomatox and Greensboro', and had taken the amnesty offered them, they are told that, although they could not leave the Union, nevertheless they are not in the Union, and shall not come into the Union until they consent to submit to terms of degradation than which death would be a blessed boon. Aye, the grave of GEORGE WASHINGTON is to-day out of the Union, we are told. The sacred relics of Mount Vernon are not in the Union, but Virginia, once the "mother of States and Statesmen," dismembered and dismantled, is to be held in vassalage and a condition of territorial dependence.

The terms of the amnesty oath were still further criticized, especially that clause referring to the laws passed and proclamations issued during the war. The speaker avowed that, with the result of war in the extirpation of Slavery he had no quarrel. It was cause of devout thanks to God that he had been released from the presence of negrodom and niggerdom alike. But while thus rejoiced at the result, and while he would not alter that result if he could never would he concede the rightfulness of the means employed to effect that end.

How forcible to the Southern people, circumstanced as they are, the appeal to rebuild, reconstruct, rededicate the houses of prayer, the temples of the living God, to pray for their bleeding, scarred, stricken country, for their States, for the rulers of the country, that they may have, not riches, wealth and long life, but that they have wisdom and knowledge to go in and out before all the people, and to govern rightly these lands for all captives, and especially for that captive in Fortress Monroe, who endures suffering and privation like a Christian hero, and that God may so guide, govern, direct and control all men and all events, that the peace, prosperity and glory of this country may be perpetuated through all generations.

The speaker opened the address with a reference to Solomon's Temple, giving a graphic description of its construction, and an analysis of Solomon's Dedication Prayer. The peculiar appositeness of that petition to the condition of the people of the Southern States was then pointed out, which naturally led to the consideration of the importance and advantage of rebuilding the more than twelve hundred churches which had been utterly destroyed in the Southern States during the war, and the many others which had been more or less polluted, defiled, defaced and impaired. The duty of restoring the houses of prayer, and of returning to them with penitence for past weaknesses and wickedness, and with earnest petitions for future guidance and direction, was urged with great force of argument and persuasion.

The address lasted over an hour, and was continually applauded by the audience.

Letter of Hon. Robert Ridgway—His Views of Parties and the Constitutional Amendment.

We copy the following extract from a letter of Hon. ROBERT RIDGWAY, editor of the Richmond *Whig*, and member elect to Congress, from the Lynchburgh *News* of the 9th:

Permit me to add, also, that I do not believe there exists any just reason or decent pretext for the formation of political parties in Virginia or the South in the present juncture of public affairs; nor can there be any occasion therefor, until we have passed from our present state of subjugation into a condition of political freedom by being reinstated in all our Constitutional rights and privileges as equal members of the Federal Union.

In view of our present anomalous political status, its inconveniences, its harassments, its burdens and its oppressions without hope of removal or abatement so long as Freedmen's Bureau and standing armies exist in our midst; and in view of the humiliations worse than death, which a despotic and soulless radical majority in Congress, in pride of power and energy of hate, threaten to inflict upon us—all names and forms and ceremonies should be thrown to the winds by the people of Virginia and the South; and they should, until we repossess ourselves as far as may be, of our lost rights and power in the Union, present a compact and unbroken front to the Radical Republican party, the common enemy and oppressor of us all.

I rejoice to believe that, with a few insignificant and malignant exceptions, there is no disagreement among the people of Virginia on this point. We are literally and emphatically a unit in support of the general administrative policy of President JOHNSON; and it is the solemn duty of each and all of us—indeed, of good men and patriots in every portion of the Republic, to stand by, sustain and encourage him, and with the blessing of Providence on his noble labors in behalf of the constitutional and equal right of the States, and in behalf of national unity, peace and concord, the day is not far distant when the rights of the States, and the union of the States, will be reëstablished on a foundation against which the waves of factious violence shall beat in vain. Until these ends be accomplished, *there cannot be, in the nature of things, but two parties in the United States, and these are the radical factions and malignants, under the lead of Thad. Stevens, on the one hand, and the conservative and patriotic portions of the American people, under the lead of President Johnson, on the other.* And surely, no honest and patriotic man in Virginia should hesitate for a single moment to identify himself with the latter, and to accord to it all the moral support which it is in his power to give.

Permit me to observe, in conclusion, that, in my judgment, the people of Virginia should preserve a "masterly inactivity" in reference to those grave political matters which they have no voice in shaping. This suggestion is specially applicable to any and all proposed amendments to the National Constitution. Hence I trust that the Legislature of the State, when it meets in December next, instead of manifesting the slightest disposition to ratify THAD. STEVENS' "plan of reconstruction," as recommended by a radical and savage Congress, will maintain the self-respect, the dignity and the manhood of the old Commonwealth by treating it with the silent disdain and contempt which it deserves. Your obedient servant,

R. RIDGWAY.

West Virginia.

The following is the official vote, by counties, upon the amendment to the State Constitution of West Virginia, compared with the Presidential vote of 1864. It will be seen that no returns are made from several counties, in all of which elections were held, and all of which, except Nicholas, gave majorities for the amendment. The negative majority in Nicholas was but 12, while the other four gave 200 or 300 in favor of the amendment, which, therefore, really received a majority of over 7,000. This diminution of the official vote was due to the informality of the returns:

Counties.	1866 For Ratf.	1866 For Rej.	1864 Lincoln.	1864 McClellan.
Barbour	631	606	593	293
Berkeley	767	274	726	—
Boone	181	36	—	—
Braxton	108	144	—	—
Brooke	427	433	464	401
Cabell	—	—	191	—
Calhoun	90	104	—	—
Clay	37	69	73	—
Doddridge	—	—	—	—
Fayette	242	40	—	—
Gilmer	173	145	244	24
Grant	373	23	—	—
Greenbrier	139	215	—	—
Hancock	384	289	424	297
Hampshire	91	566	163	7
Hardy	41	128	274	—
Harrison	1,236	965	1,323	833
Jackson	467	150	673	190
Jefferson	233	163	174	21
Kanawha	1,041	350	1,421	26
Lewis	536	467	629	443
Logan	46	23	—	—
Marion	1,138	771	1,082	611
Marshall	1,234	768	1,370	770
Mason	1,101	853	1,245	363
Mercer	61	14	—	—
Mineral	222	128	—	—
Monongahela	1,298	609	1,321	705
Monroe	193	22	—	—
Morgan	219	25	266	—
McDowell	—	—	—	—
Nicholas	—	—	143	—
Ohio	1,310	1,310	2,133	2,008
Pendleton	281	34	211	—
Pleasants	231	222	267	215
Pocahontas	133	33	—	—
Preston	1,276	482	1,612	564
Putnam	271	244	338	199
Raleigh	—	—	—	—
Randolph	145	137	177	50
Ritchie	620	216	673	217
Roanoke	359	191	275	31
Taylor	710	495	735	349
Tyler	556	485	700	320
Tucker	41	141	56	36
Upshur	603	207	819	60
Wayne	247	64	—	—
Webster	—	102	—	—
Wetzel	354	735	329	756
Wirt	312	223	262	209
Wood	1,375	924	1,496	591
Wyoming	78	40	—	—
Whole vote cast	37,526		59033	

For Ratification	22,224	For Lincoln	23,152
For Rejection	15,302	For McClellan	10,438
Maj. for Ratification,	6,922	Maj. for Lincoln	12,714

Illinois Soldiers' Convention.

The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of Illinois soldiers and sailors, assembled at Springfield on Thursday, July 12. About 500 delegates were present and almost every county in the State was represented. A permanent organization was effected by the appointment of Col. WALTER B. SCATES, of Chicago, as President, and Gen. B. M. PRENTISS and Gen. J. M. TRUE, Vice-Presidents; Major ROBERT M. WOODS, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted, pledging their united efforts in assisting the disabled, and the widows and orphans of the fallen: also the following relating to national affairs:

Resolved, That as we have stood by the Government at the peril of our lives in war, so will we make it ever our constant care that no known enemy of our country shall be vested with power in the Republic; but the same arms which defended its sanctuary against open violence will protect it unflinchingly against all secret machinations, and never lay down our weapons until peace, based on the principles of universal liberty, shall be assured.

Resolved, That treason consummated in rebellion is a crime of the most malignant nature, and that every possible guarantee should be demanded by all branches of the Government against too hasty admission to place and power of those who were active participants in the rebellion, and thereby forfeited their rights as American citizens; and that the soldiers of the nation, who fought for the supremacy of the national authority, have a right to demand that the safety of the Republic should be held paramount to all other considerations by the Executive and by Congress.

A Committee on a Home for Soldiers' Orphans was appointed, and the following permanent officers of the Department of Illinois elected:

Department Commander, Major-Gen. JOHN M. PALMER; Assistant Commander, Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK; Adjutant General, Col. J. C. WEBER; Assistant Adjutant-General, Maj. R. M. WOOD; Quartermaster-General, J. M. SNYDER; Surgeon-General, Dr. DAVIS; Chaplain, Rev. E. B. TUTTLE.

The annual election of officers is fixed for the first Wednesday in June in each year.

Meeting of the Louisiana National Democratic State Executive Committee.

At the meeting of this body, held a few days since, a series of resolutions embracing the following were adopted:

Resolved, That we highly approve of the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON.

Resolved, That the political principles of the Radicals in Congress are unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposed call of a National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Resolved, That this Committee, representing a large majority of the voters of Louisiana, whom they believe to be nearly unanimous in favor of said Convention, and expressing, as they believe, the general sentiment of the people of the State, and animated with a deep conviction of the necessity of the measure, and a sincere desire to carry out its objects; and believing further that there is not sufficient time before the day appointed for the meeting of the Convention at Philadelphia to consult the people directly in the premises; have determined to appoint delegates, selected without respect to party, to be submitted to a mass meeting of the electors of the State for ratification, said mass meeting to be held in the City of New-Orleans on the 24th day of July, 1866, to which all of the friends of the President, and of his reconstruction policy, are invited.

The Sub-Committee appointed to confer with one of the other political organizations made a report from which we extract this paragraph:

After the delay of one day, to enable Mr. ROSELIUS to consult the members of his association, we regret to say that Mr. ROSELIUS, in behalf of his association, declined to coöperate with us in the selection of delegates. First—On the ground that the Governor of the State intended to appoint delegates. Your Committee knowing that the call emanating from Messrs. RANDALL, BROWNING, DOOLITTLE, COWAN, &c., indorsed by the Democratic Members of Congress, expressly provides that the delegates shall be chosen by the electors of the several States, were at a loss to know whence the Governor obtained his authority to act, and the only answer from Mr. ROSELIUS was, that he did not know. Second—"That delegates so chosen would have the appearance of a party move." Your Committee are at a loss to know how a proposition from the Democratic Party to unite with all other parties or associations standing on the common platform of principles enunciated in Mr. RANDALL's call could be construed as a party move, or a disposition to build up any other party than one to carry out the principles of the Randall address.

For the two reasons assigned above, Mr. ROSELIUS declined to coöperate with us in making the selection, and your Committee have consequently proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them, and beg leave to

present the following names, to be submitted to the State electors, holding the principles of the proposed National Union Convention and desiring to take part in their appointment.

ADAM GIFFEN, Chairman of Committee.

Democratic Convention in Ohio.

That portion of the original Vallandighamites of Ohio who steadfastly adhere to the principles advocated by the Democracy during the war, held a State Convention in Cincinnati on July 5, and nominated a State ticket and constructed a platform. Among the delegates present were W. M. CORRY, ALEXANDER LONG, (ex-member of Congress,) I. J. MILLER, Dr. H. SMITH, Dr. B. F. WELCH, and others. The following ticket was nominated: Supreme Judge, W. M. CORRY; Secretary of State, Dr. B. F. WELCH; Member of the Board of Public Works, SIMON DUDGEON, of Knox County. The resolutions adopted condemn the national banking system, the Freedmen's Bureau, &c. The concluding resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the cruel treatment of JEFFERSON DAVIS is unworthy of our age and people, and that the West is not less indignant at it than the South, and that we demand his immediate trial for treason, on the merits of the question whether any sovereign State has not the right which we claim for Ohio to secede from any Union threatening her existence. We want to know whether all parties will deny a doctrine common to them from JEFFERSON and CALHOUN to CHASE and GREELEY, so that history and posterity may get the truth at last.

Letter from Gen. Rousseau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1866.

I. M. Patridge, Esq., Editor of the Vicksburgh Herald:

DEAR SIR: In a recent issue of your paper, dated June 17, you set me down as one of the Conservative Republicans who voted for the Constitutional Amendments which have just passed both Houses of Congress.

I wish to say simply, that I never was a Republican—Conservative or otherwise; and I did not vote for any of the so-called reconstruction-measures referred to.

I am, very truly, etc.,
LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Chairman of the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee has called a meeting of the Committee in Boston, July 19, to "take measures in aid of a convention of 'National Union' men, who will assemble in Philadelphia, there to inaugurate a policy which shall sustain the Chief Magistrate of the nation in his patriotic efforts to rescue the Union from the desperate men who now seek its destruction." In publishing the call, the Boston *Post* says: "We hope the members will promptly respond to the notice, and recommend a method for electing delegates which will insure the choice of patriotic, Union men, independent of mere party association. We hope also that the Constitutional Union Club of this city will take action upon the subject. Indeed, all citizens in favor of the President's efforts to restore the Union to its Constitutional action, should use their personal exertions to render the National Convention at Philadelphia a truly Conservative Convention, whose proceedings shall tend to lay sectional animosity, and win that peace, and power, and prosperity which blessed our land before it was torn and demoralized by sectional strife, jealousy, war and ambition."

The Ohio Democratic State Central Committee have adopted resolutions authorizing the Executive Committee to appoint four Senatorial delegates to the National Union Convention, and to issue an address to the Democracy of the several Congressional Districts, recommending the appointment by their several County Central Committees, or by District Conventions, of two members of the Democratic Party as d legates from such districts, as also suggested by said National Union Committee.

Also, the following, recommending a National Democratic Convention at Baltimore:

Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to the Democracy of all the States, to hold a National Democratic Convention at the City of Baltimore, on the 8th day of January next, and for that purpose to elect delegates to such a Convention.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* finds an explanation of the resignation of Postmaster-General DENNISON in "an itching to be the successor of BEN WADE in the United States Senate," and says: "Those who know Mr. DENNISON well are aware that he is not a man of positive convictions, and that he has some malice in resigning. Mr. DENNISON was recently on a visit to Ohio, and his friends informed him unless he executed some sensation movement, to please the Radicals, he might as well give up all thoughts of the Senatorship. Hence he returned to Washington and tendered his resignation, on the plea of being more radical than the President." The Pittsburgh *Commercial* announces that Mr. DENNISON will leave Washington for Ohio next week to stump the State for the Union Party.

At the Republican Convention in Lamoille County, Vermont, July 12, Hon. GEO. W. HENDEE, of Morrisville, was unanimously nominated for State Senator. He has been Representative several times from Morrisville, and also State Attorney. For First Assistant Judge, Hon. R. S. PAGE, of Hyde Park, a member of the State Legislature for the past two years, was nominated. The remainder of the ticket is composed of last year's incumbents, all of whom were renominated without opposition. A resolution was adopted declaring that Hon. L. P. POLAND is the first choice of the people of the county for United States Senator, as successor to the lamented COLLAMER.

The Columbus *Sun* has this paragraph in the course of an article on the Philadelphia Convention: "It is said that Mr. STEPHENS does not desire the position of a representative. We are inclined to the belief that he has treated overtures upon this subject with the same becoming modesty with which he met the tender of Senatorial honors, and that now, as then, he will yield his own objections to the public weal and the unanimously-expressed desire of his fellow-citizens."

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union men of Covington, Ky., on Saturday night, which was addressed by O. W. ROOT, Esq., and Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH. Both indorsed the nomination of Gen. HOBSON as the Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Gen. SMITH announced his intention of tendering immediately to Gov. BRAMLETTE his resignation as Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, for the purpose of accepting the appointment of Governor of Montana Territory.

The Columbus *Sentinel* is opposed to Mississippi sending any representatives to the Philadelphia Convention. The *Sentinel* says:

Let the people of the Eastern and Northern States fight out this question of the restoration of the Southern States among themselves, and whenever—if ever—we are restored to the Union, then, in our opinion, will be time enough for us to take an active part in shaping its destinies.

The Virginia State Executive Committees of the Breckinridge, Douglas and Bell parties of 1860 met at Richmond on Monday, and adopted a resolution approving the Philadelphia Convention. Col. JOHN RUTHERFORD presided, and Messrs. RALEIGH L. DANIEL, WILLIAM H. MACFARLAND, JAMES MESON, MARMADUKE JOHNSON and JOHN H. GILMAN were appointed a committee to prepare for an adjourned meeting on Wednesday.

The Gloucester, Mass., *Advertiser* states that the validity of the State laws of Maine, which prevent fishermen of other sections from freely participating in the Menhaden fishing, is to receive a pretty thorough trial, as the owners of vessels recently seized intend to test the law to the utmost. In so doing, all engaged in the business on the Cape are interested, and will probably bear their proportion of the expense.

Four years ago the Democratic party carried 14 out of the 19 Congressional Districts of Ohio, and the State, on the Congressional vote, by 12,622 majority. Two years later the Union Party carried 17 out of the 19 districts, and the State, on the Congressional vote, by a majority of 51,949. In a State where such changes occur, it is singular, to say the least of it, that the Radical Congressmen from Ohio will continue to act as if to drive Union men from their support.

Senator LANE having died, and Senator POMEROY's term expiring with the present session, the next Kansas Legislature must elect two Senators to fill their places. A special dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, to the Chicago *Tribune*, says it is thought that the Governor will appoint either Judge THATCHER, of Lawrence, or Gen. BLUNT, of Leavenworth, to fill the vacant seat of Gen. LANE during the present session.

A special dispatch from Indianapolis to the Chicago *Times* states that Gen. WALTER R. GRESHAM has consented to be the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Indiana District. His private business affairs are not of so pressing a nature as those of Gen. SPICELY, who, for that alleged reason, after accepting the nomination of the Republican Convention, retired from the contest.

DAN RICE, the showman, has consented, in response to a call, to run as a "People's candidate for Congress," in the Nineteenth Pennsylvania district. The Democrats of Blair county, Pa., have nominated JOHN CRESSWELL, for Congress. C. A. WALBORN, Postmaster at Philadelphia, proposes to resign and run for Congress against Judge KELLEY.

The call for the State Convention in Wisconsin to appoint delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia, is signed by Morgan L. Martin, Geo. H. Walker, Henry Bertram, B. F. Montgomery, John B. Smith, J. J. R. Pease, E. A. Calkins and H. A. Tenney. These are the names of some of the ablest and most influential men that the Republican Party in Wisconsin has embraced.

Hon. G. H. KYLE has published a card to the voters of the Second Arkansas Congressional District, in which he declines to be a candidate for a seat in the Fortieth Congress, at the proposed election to take place on the first Monday in August next, for Congressmen, as proclaimed by the Governor, preferring to take his chance at the election which the law warrants to take place on the first Monday of October, 1867.

A Union mass meeting in Morganfield, Union County, Ky., July 4, passed resolutions declaring their opposition to compromising with traitors by bartering universal amnesty for universal suffrage; also that the leaders of the late rebellion should be disfranchised, and those who left Federal offices to join in it, or accepted office under the so-called Confederate Government, should forever be prevented from holding any office under the Government.

A sanguine Vermont correspondent of the Boston *Post* says many people believe that Judge POLAND will favor the Philadelphia Convention, and suggests that if the Judge would disclose what he knows of the corruption connected with the Vermont Central Railroad Company, he might revolutionise the politics of that State.

The citizens of Macon and adjoining counties in Alabama propose to hold a July Convention at Auburn, to consider the matter of inaugurating manufacturing interests in that vicinity to convert the raw material of which the country abounds into manufactured articles.

The Otsego *Herald* is hereafter to be published and edited by Messrs. F. D. & W. F. AUSTIN, and will continue to be in politics "liberal, but thoroughly radical." But its chief aim, its publishers say, will be to promote the local interests of Otsego and of Allegany County.

A District Convention is to be held at Salisbury, N. C., July 24, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. At a meeting, July 4, in Charlotte, to elect delegates to the Salisbury Convention, addresses were made by Gov. VANCE, Judge OSBORNE and others.

The gross advertising receipts of the St. Louis *Republican*, during the quarter ending July 1, were $66,253 42; of the St. Louis *Democrat*, $45,416 96. During the preceding quarter the receipts of the *Republican* were $60,804, and of the *Democrat*, $34,749.

Attorney-General WEST, of Ohio, has decided that by the provisions of the State Militia Law a company of colored men cannot be received as State militia. The law provides that only white male citizens shall be enrolled in the militia.

The Iowa Democrats have concluded not to run a separate ticket in the coming State election. Gov. STONE holds his office until 1868, and the officers to be elected this Fall are Congressmen and the minor State officers.

The Illinois *Post*, a German weekly Republican newspaper, to be edited by Gen. H. LIEB, late Colonel of the United States Heavy Artillery, is to be started immediately at Springfield, Ill.

A new daily paper, in favor of the Administration, and to be called the *Daily Democratic Press*, it is said, is to be commenced in Boston. It is to be edited and published by JOHN KENNELLY.

Gen. J. M. TUTTLE is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth Iowa District. He was the candidate for Governor in 1863, and was beaten by Gov. STONE.

A new paper is soon to be started at Baraboo, Wis., and another at Mineral Point, in the same State, both supporting the Administration of President JOHNSON.

The Jonesboro (Tenn.) *Flag* hoists the name of Gen. GRANT for the next President, and that of Col. WILLIAM B. STOKES for the next Governor of Tennessee.

Gen. TUTTLE, in accepting the Democratic nomination for Congress in KASSON's district in Iowa, declared the Radical members of Congress greater traitors than JEFF. DAVIS.

The Union Congressional Convention in the Ninth Ohio District is called to meet at Sandusky, on Tuesday, Aug. 14.

The New-Hampshire Legislature, recently adjourned, did not pass any resolutions relating to national affairs, as has been customary heretofore.

The Albany *Knickerbocker* warmly sustains the Philadelphia Convention and approves Secretary SEWARD's letter.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Ohio District, now represented by BENJAMIN EGGLESTON, Republican.

The Chicago *Times* states that GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is likely to receive one of the United States Senatorships for the new State of Nebraska.

Hon. J. G. BLAINE, Representative from Maine, is at his home in Augusta, having been compelled by illness to vacate his seat temporarily.

The Mississippi State Convention to appoint delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, is to be held at Jackson on Wednesday, July 25.

Hon. WM. C. RIVES is suggested by a primary meeting of his county, as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention from Virginia.

The *Pioneer* newspaper at St. Paul, Minn., has been purchased by the Democrats, and will hereafter be edited in their interest.

Gov. MURPHY has ordered an election in Arkansas, on Aug. 6, for three Congressmen and two Supreme Court Judges.

Messrs. A. H. Stephens, H. V. Johnson, B. H. Hill and Gen. A. H. Colquitt are suggested as delegates from Georgia to the Philadelphia Convention.

It is reported that HOWELL COBB is to take the stump in Georgia in behalf of President JOHNSON's policy.

The liquor dealers of Davenport, Iowa, are taking measures to bring into the Fall campaign the issue of the repeal of the present prohibitory law.

Of the new names on the Iowa Republican State ticket, all have served in the army but one.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania will open the campaign with a mass meeting at Reading, July 18.

Mayor HARRIS, of Cincinnati, it is expected, will resign at the meeting of the Council on Friday.

AN EXECUTION IN RICHMOND.

A Revolting Accident on the Scaffold.

From the Richmond Whig, July 17.

In October last, as our readers are aware, Mr. and Mrs. GERALD, of Rockbridge County, were the victims of a brutal murder, and ISAAC CHANEY, a negro, being arrested on suspicion of committing the deed, was tried before a Military Commission, found guilty and condemned to death. After being for some time confined at Staunton, he was removed to the Libby Prison in this city, and various days were fixed for his execution, but he was as often reprieved. The fatal day was at last set for yesterday, and the prisoner given to understand that he need hope for no further reprieves.

CHANEY, for some time previous to the day fixed for his execution, held daily interviews with two negro preachers, under whose ministrations he professed a change of heart and his readiness to die.

The execution, which took place in the interior of the prison, was strictly private, and only persons holding special permits from Gen. TERRY were admitted, but this did not prevent the gathering of an immense throng around the prison, seemingly inspired by a curiosity to gaze at the walls, within which was to be enacted the fearful tragedy, or possibly hoping to get a glimpse as he made the fatal plunge.

The negro divines above alluded to, JAS. H. HOLMES and NELSON P. VANDERVAUGHN, spent the morning in the cell of the condemned man, who ate his breakfast with apparent relish after a sound night's sleep. He then confessed having committed the murder for which he was about to die, stating that he was induced to the act by feelings of animosity toward Mr. GERALD, expressing his regret for the act, acknowledging the justice of his sentence, and professing himself ready to die.

At 11:15 the prisoner was led from his cell accompanied by his reverend friends, and conducted to the trap-door on the third floor of the building. He was stout, thick set, and very black, about five feet nine inches in height, thirty-two years of age, weighing about 175 pounds, and with a countenance brutal and sensual, expressive of much low cunning and ferocity. The face was that of a bold, bad, passionate revengeful man, and a physiognomist would have pronounced him capable of any crime.

The rope is attached to a stationary windlass over the trap-door already referred to, and the black cap was drawn over the face of the doomed man, who bore himself with wonderful coolness, not a tremor being visible, as the rope was adjusted and he bade farewell to the group around him. At 10:40 the trap sprung and the murderer fell with lightning rapidity through the drop, but the rope which was new and prepared expressly for the occasion, and which had been thoroughly tested, gave way, and the prisoner fell to the second floor. He alighted on his feet, tottered a moment, and fell back supporting himself on his hands. He was raised up, but did not seem to be seriously injured, and remarked that "he did'nt mind hanging, but did'nt like to be choked in that way."

He was led up-stairs, and a new rope being procured, the murderer was swung off again at 11:40. His neck was broken instantly, and he died without a struggle, only a few convulsive tremors of his limbs being visible. The body hung for twenty minutes, and life being pronounced by Drs. BROWN and TREMAINE, extinct, the corpse was cut down and delivered to the Freedmen's Bureau for burial.

This negro was born in Ohio, in 1834, joined the Federal army during the war, being attached to SHERMAN's cavalry, was captured by the Confederates, and sold to Mr. GERALD. In October last he murdered his master and set fire to his house, burning up Mrs. GERALD, who was asleep in the house at the time. For once military law has awarded justice.

EXECUTION AT BOWLING GREEN.

George Sheridan (Negro) Hung—Singular Speech of the Doomed Man—He Protests his Innocence.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Gazette, July 14.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a large crowd assembled about the jail and square, in anticipation of the hanging of SHERIDAN, the negro, for the murder of PATRICK DONOVAN. The execution had been set for that day, and an immense concourse of people had assembled to see it. At 9:10 the culprit was taken from the jail and conveyed to the gallows, about half a mile from town, at the fork of the Russellville and Morgantown roads. The wagon was surrounded by a large guard, under command of Lieut. KINNARD, and accompanied by a large crowd. In the wagon were the culprit, his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father LACOSTE, Sheriff POTTER, the jailor, porter, and one or two others. On the way his confessor asked him to talk freely as to the state of his soul, and he seemed to be confident that he was at peace with his God.

He repeated the Lord's Prayer several times, and also prayed for the repose of his soul. On reaching the spot the guard surrounded the gallows, and the prisoner ascended the scaffold, with Father LACOSTE and the Sheriff. He turned to the crowd and asked permission to speak, which was granted him. He spoke for about five minutes, in a clear, steady voice, the following being the substance of his remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have all come here to see a man hung, I suppose, and who knows what he's hung for? I ask any man to say if he knows what I am hung for. That man, HOUSE, worked this thing on me to save himself or some of his friends. He told three men in jail when I was tried. I won that watch from HOUSE the night I was in Nashville, and it was put up at five dollars. After I went to Nashville, HOUSE came down on Saturday and wanted to have the watch back. I told him he could get it for five dollars, but I had traded it off to BOB GOFF.

He said, "Well, if GOFF's got it never mind." He then gave me some keys to keep till he called for them. I took them and locked them up in my valise. HOUSE never called for them. He came back on Thursday and asked me if I would go and take a drink with him. We went out to get a drink of gin, when two policemen arrested me. They did not tell me what for, but took me up in a jury-room, where they said, "Don't let this man get away; he's arrested for murder." That was the first I knew of the murder. I did not get uneasy till then, for I knew I had done nothing. [Here he gave some particulars as to the manner in which he won the watch, and challenged any actual proof of his guilt.] I am as innocent of this murder as any one in this crowd, before God. I have done many bad things, but nothing as bad as murder.

In answer to his confessor he said: "If God will forgive HOUSE and the other men—I don't know who they are—I will. I am not drunk, nor under the influence of liquor in any way; I am all right. I don't see how a man can be hung without you know that he is guilty. There was no proof against me but what that man HOUSE said. There is no use being in a hurry about this thing. I know I am going to be hung, but there's no use being in a hurry. That man HOUSE had something to do with it. I don't believe it is right to jerk the life out of a man like jerking the stopper out of a bottle. I know I'm going to be hung, but I ain't afraid."

The sheriff then placed the cord over the beam, and it was secured below. Father LACOSTE then administered the religious rites, and bid the condemned man good-bye. After the cap had been drawn over his face he again said he was innocent. Bad luck and bad company had brought him to this. He hoped no one present would ever meet such a misfortune. He was willing to go, but not ready. He swayed lightly to and fro after speaking, but not a tremor disturbed his nerves. He spoke clearly and distinctly, and with a singular musical voice. He asked if he was to be knocked off, and was told not. The cap was replaced, the sheriff descended, and at 9:52 o'clock the drop fell, and the poor fellow was launched into eternity. The body swung round a few times, a moment or two of convulsions, and all was still; the body hung motionless.

After hanging eighteen minutes the body was examined by Drs. WRIGHT and HUTCHINSON, and life pronounced extinct. The neck was broken. The crowd then dispersed, but little sympathy having been manifested. Not more than one-fourth of the assemblage were negroes, and they seemed to feel but little interest. This is the first execution at this place in eighteen years, and the crowd present was estimated at upward of 3,000. All day the town was crowded by people from the country, and the streets presented a lively appearance.

The Murder of the Late William Lyles—Arrest of the Murderers.

From the Washington Star.

We get the following particulars of the robbery and murder of Col. WILLIAM LYLES, of Auburn, Prince George County, Md., from a gentleman residing in that neighborhood. After he, with his wife, retired to bed on Saturday night, some persons knocked at the door, and being accosted by Col. LYLES, replied that they were looking for work. Col. LYLES told them to go into one of the cabins on the place and he would see them in the morning, when they went away. About half an hour after, the door of the room of Mr. LYLES was broken in, and four negroes entered the room, when a shot from a pistol was fired, the ball striking and passing through the headboard of the bedstead, near the head of Mrs. LYLES, who had changed places with her husband—the shot probably being fired to take effect on LYLES by one who was well acquainted with the premises. A second shot was fired, the ball passing through the rail of the bedstead and into the floor, and as Col. LYLES was reaching under a pillow on the opposite side of the bed to which he had been sleeping, the third shot was fired, and the ball struck him below the eye and entered the brain, killing him instantly. He fell over the side of the bed to the floor. They then compelled Mrs. LYLES to strike a light, which she did very reluctantly, and then left the house and hid herself near by. The murderers, after killing Col. LYLES, proceeded to ransack the house, taking from a bureau about $1,800 in Virginia bank notes and about $300 in gold, besides some valuable papers. They also got out some liquor, which they drank on the place before they left. On leaving the house they went toward the river. The affair, on being made known, occasioned great excitement in the neighborhood, and a reward of $500 being offered, the police in the District cities and Alexandria at once commenced a sharp search for the murderers. Monday morning, a colored man named WILLIAM PLATO offered a $10 bill of the Old Dominion bank in Alexandria for exchange at the bank. Suspicions were aroused that he was one of the party, and consequently a watch was set on him. Yesterday morning he offered a $100 bill on the same bank for exchange, when he was arrested by Officers DAVIS and WEBSTER. He was taken before the Mayor, and made very contradictory statements. Following up this arrest, ELLEN MONROE was taken in custody, and $1,039 in Virginia Farmers' Bank notes were found in her house. A colored blacksmith, named MORTON, was also arrested, but released, as no evidence was produced to connect him with the affair. HENRY LUCKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, and WILLIAM H. JONES *alias* JOHN JONES, were also arrested, and had an examination before the Mayor, which resulted in establishing their identity, and they were committed to await the requisition of Governor of Maryland.

Four men, it seems, made the attack on the house, while one remained in the boat. Of the party of five, four have been arrested, while one, named RICHARDS, is still at large.

AQUATIC.

International Boat Race.

From the Manchester Guardian, July 5.

The great scullers race between KELLEY, of London, and HAMILL of America, for £250 a side, five miles, took place on the Tyne yesterday morning, and was won by KELLEY, by nearly half a mile. Notwithstanding the early hour of the race, 7:30 o'clock, and the drawbacks of uncertainty which until Tuesday attended it, there were on the river and its banks all the usual characteristics of a great event on the Tyne. The weather was mild as could be desired. Scarcely more than a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, the only breath of wind astir being a faint breeze from the Gateshead side. More than a dozen steamers, all heavily laden, lay off the quays; the High Level and temporary bridges were thronged with people. The Rabbit Banks and all the other favorite places of view were also crowded.

It was evident from the early preparations that were made by the two competitors and their friends that both were in earnest, so that no imputation should be cast upon them for want of punctuality. HAMILL was the first to put in an appearance, which he did shortly before 7 o'clock, on Mansion House Quay. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. JOHN HAMILL, Mr. J. LAUGHLIN and JOHN MACKEY, the latter carrying his sculls. HAMILL looked the picture of good health and sound training, and during the time that intervened between his arrival and when he had to get into his skiff, he walked leisurely up and down the quay. At 7:05 o'clock KELLEY came down the river in his cutter, which was steered by G. DREWITT. At the Mansion House Quay he alighted upon the raft. He did not go ashore, but remained upon the timber, and personally looked after his skiff, which was rowed down close after the cutter. Precisely at 7:30 o'clock both men got into their skiffs, KELLEY being the first to pull off from the shore, which he did amid loud cheers from those on board the steamers in the immediate vicinity. HAMILL lost no time in following suit. Meanwhile the cutters of the respective men rowed to their stations. That belonging to KELLEY, with DREWITT in the bow to coach him up, took up her position at the second pier of the High Level Bridge from the north shore, that being KELLEY'S side, according to the result of the toss. HAMILL was attended by JACK CLASPER in another eight, stroked by GEORGE STRONG. Both men paddled off to their respective cutters, and at once prepared themselves for the coming contest. Not much time was lost by either of them. KELLEY soon doffing his flannels and straw hat, which he handed into his cutter, and then laid his boat end on to the stream. HAMILL not having any superfluous clothing of which to divest himself, allowed his skiff just to lie athwart the stream until KELLEY should be ready.

Only a very few minutes were spent in getting prepared, so that at exactly 7:49 o'clock the cry was raised, "They're off! they're off!" and so indeed they were, but so easy did they get away that it was almost imperceptible. At the first two strokes KELLEY'S skiff shot out ahead, and in a few more he had her stem clean past HAMILL'S. KELLEY pulled his usual long, launching stroke, while that of HAMILL's was short and quick, at something like nearly two to one of KELLEY'S. It was plainly apparent from the start that these would have but little effect when pitted against those of the English champion, for although at the first he had the appearance of coming up to KELLEY, the latter soon shook him off, and not only so, but at the Skinnerburn was leading the American by about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way with a will, his strokes now settling down to about three to two of KELLEY'S, but although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but little effect. The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily to their respective men to urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance. By the time they arrived at the Grindstone Quay, however, KELLEY'S long and powerful stroke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so indeed that at this point he had his boat completely clear by upward of a length, and was giving HAMILL the benefit of his backwater. The cheering on board the boats was now taken up by the people on the shore, who ran in a body along the quay in pursuit of the two skiffs. Opposite the lead factory both men had settled down into a steady stroke, that of HAMILL being now scarcely so rapid as at the commencement. KELLEY had evidently the advantage in style, as each stroke seemed to make the interval wider and wider between the two boats, until at the gas work he had added another length to the gap between them. HAMILL, however, was pulling a plucky stern race, for his strokes, after once settling down to their regular average, never faltered in the slightest, notwithstanding the fact that KELLEY was leading him to the extent he was, the English champion gradually improving his position until getting to Waterston's Quay. Here KELLEY was fully four lengths ahead, and there were cries that HAMILL was done up. These were met by the assertion, and perhaps belief on the part of some, that he was only saving himself for the finish. This belief, however, was a delusion, for KELLEY, admirably piloted by DREWITT, gradually increased the gap between the boats. JACK CLASPER did all he could to keep HAMILL straight, but could not succeed. At CLASPER'S boathouse, HARRY shot ahead magnificently, so much so, indeed, as to obtain a lead of at least ten lengths. HAMILL here steered to the north side of the course, to gain some slight advantage if possible, and the movement cost him some little ground, while KELLEY, amid tremendous cheering, was still gaining. At the lower end of the Annie great cheering burst forth, as it was seen that the American looked ahead, and then pulled vigorously for about a score of strokes. He might possibly by this gain perhaps a length, but KELLEY saw the move and did the same. Here KELLEY was, at a modest reckoning eight or nine lengths ahead. The steamers were in no way pressing on the last man, and a good course was kept for the competitors. At Armstrong's blast furnaces the position of the rowers had much altered, for KELLEY had by this time got twelve lengths in front, and he now seemed to ease himself a trifle, although he was yet pulling as fast as his opponent. On passing the blast furnaces there were loud shouts that it was all over, and that HAMILL would never last, as he was continually losing ground. Armstrong's Quay was next reached, where KELLEY had gained, in a very short space of time, three or four lengths; and when the first man was opposite the Coventry Tavern on the King's Meadows. HAMILL was abreast of Armstrong's. Here HAMILL pulled with his left hand as if he were going to land, but his erratic course was quickly altered under the direction of J. H. CLASPER; while at the same time KELLEY, who would hug the north shore, was likewise ordered by DREWITT to keep a better offing, and he accordingly pulled a trifle to the south. Above the Meadows House a few yards, HAMILL by some misadventure nearly caught a "crab," and he seemed to flounder somewhat in his boat. He thereby lost a couple of strokes, and seeing his mishap for the next 50 or 60 yards—for boat lengths seemed now out of the question—he pulled away rapidly. When KELLEY was passing the top end of the Meadows, HAMILL was abreast of Armstrong's top quay, losing ground almost every stroke, and at this point the race seemed virtually over, as it was almost impossible that the American could recover the lost ground. Notwithstanding that he possessed such a commanding lead, KELLEY continued to exert himself, and every stroke added some little to the great advantage he already possessed; and when his craft was opposite Paradise, that of HAMILL was only clearing the Meadows, and must have been at least forty lengths behind; HAMILL, on entering the strait for the Meadows, seemed to improve his course somewhat, and also pulled with greater regularity than he had done since leaving Clasper's boathouse. This gave new hopes to the sympathisers of the American, and an attempt to renew the excitement was made by the throngs who followed in the wake of the competitors; but this was short-lived, for on glancing onward to the English champion it was evident that he was fully prepared for and equal to any improvement in the condition of his antagonist. When KELLEY saw HAMILL's spurt, he increased his own strokes, and continued to draw steadily ahead, and finally banished all hope from the breasts of those who sported the American colors. The confusion which had, ever and anon, prevailed up the course to this point among the steamers was now obviated by the great width of the river, and likewise from the fact that the anxious excitement as to who would win, which imparted a species of wildness to the actions of the crowding spectators, was now completely alleyed; the only object being to ascertain by how many lengths KELLEY would go in first. The steady pulling of HAMILL was of short duration, for when alongside of Derwent Haugh he again relaxed into a zig-zag course, and his strokes seemed even more irregular and less powerful than in any previous part of the contest; KELLEY, on the contrary, kept a most perfect course from the Meadows to the suspension bridge, and his pulling never varied from the beautiful, long, powerful stroke with which he started. Long before approaching the bridge the race was virtually over, as it was impossible within the distance for HAMILL to overtake his antagonist. KELLEY pulled steadily onward, and seemed slightly to increase his lead without serious effort, HAMILL keeping up the same rate of progression which he had maintained throughout, both men keeping well in with the south shore. There was no change in position to the end of the race. KELLEY passing the flag at Lemington point the winner by fully 600 yards. As he turned his boat his victory was hailed by a simultaneous cheer from the steamers and the assembled crowd which fringed either shore. KELLEY lay upon his oars until HAMILL came up, and then pulling alongside, the gallant competitors of the day shook hands in the most cordial manner. The friendly act was hailed by another cheer. Both men were then taken on board the referee's boat—the *Louise Crawshay*—and the steamers at once set out out on their return to Newcastle Quay. Time: 33 minutes 29 seconds. The umpires were Mr. C. BUSH for KELLEY, and HARRY CLASPER for HAMILL; G. H. L. HAWKS, Esq., officiating as referee. KELLEY, after getting on board the referee boat, generously made a collection for the losing man, which amounted to £8. The betting at start was 6 to 4 on KELLEY. Afterward any odds might have been had upon him. The second race comes off to-day.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—One of the ablest and most useful divines of Philadelphia, Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., made so narrow an escape from death by drowning, last week, that we record it for the benefit of others in like position.

There was a pic-nic at Moorestown, N. J., among the participants of which were Rev. Dr. SMITH, his wife and children. Near the village is an extensive pond, a quarter of a mile in width, and in it some of the excursionists proposed to bathe. Dr. SMITH had previously provided himself with a bathing dress, and thus equipped plunged into the ample basin. He is an experienced swimmer. He crossed its greatest depth, turned back, and was making his way to the shore, when he felt a sort of dead weight carrying him down. He was unable to account for it. His strength was vigorous, and he struck out with all his force—yet, strange to say, in vain. His next resort was to tread water, but this was also abortive. He successfully rose to the surface, and sank beneath it three times. The third time he shouted for help.

A boat was rowed out, and with one hand he caught its gunwale. Drawing himself up by the elbow, he rested for a moment, and then threw himself into the boat. He was rowed ashore, and taken out helpless. Let all persons who attempt to swim in inland ponds take warning from this circumstance. From the bottom of the lake in question, fast rooted in a clayey ground, grows a species of grass, attaining an altitude of five feet or more and reaching within about a foot of the surface. In this grass the arms and lower limbs of Dr. SMITH were literally ensnared. To bring him to the surface it was necessary to wrench up the grass by the roots. Dr. SMITH when he found himself thus fettered expected to die. He was prepared for that; but the presence of his wife and children upon the brink of the pond nerved him to almost superhuman exertion. The gentleman who imparted to us the above facts says also, that for a period of five hours the life of Dr. SMITH, so great was his exhaustion, hung upon a single thread.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OUR ARMY BOYS.—It would appear from all accounts that the young men who distinguished themselves while in the service were the most efficient, the most daring and the most generous in their conduct during the late fire in Portland. Says the Portland *Press:*

Too much praise cannot be awarded to Col. JOHN EDWARDS, Jr., Col. CHARLES P. MATTOCKS and Major WILLIAM C. MANNING, for their praiseworthy efforts during the conflagration, and the valuable assistance they have rendered ever since. They have been unremitting in their exertions.

Capt. FRANK L. JONES, of the Thirtieth Maine, is also mentioned for his conspicuous daring.

Let those papers so fond of recording after the name of criminals "he was a soldier," while he was only a deserter or a bounty-jumper, give prominence to the above facts.—*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*

CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.—Once in seven or ten years somebody strings out an old story about the Connecticut Blue Laws. The Boston *Journal* has just copied such a thing from the Northamptonshire *Spy* of 1787, introducing a small list of the so-called laws, among them that "no woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath; no one shall make beds, sweep house, cook victuals, &c., on the Sabbath." Let us say—not for the first or second time—that the volume called *Blue Laws of Connecticut* was a mere humbug, and that most of the "laws" therein contained were never enacted or proposed, either in Connecticut or anywhere else.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.*

THE EFFECTS OF A STRIKE.—The Newark, (N. J.,) *Courier* mentions that a short time since the employing shoemakers of Bergen County endeavored to reduce the wages of their hands about 15 per cent. In consequence of this the hands struck and over one thousand of them now remain without work. The loss of wages will be, to these men—no doubt all of them in moderate circumstances, and many with families dependent upon them—a most serious misfortune, and one that might have been avoided by adopting the suggestion made by the President of the Convention of plasterers that met in this city a few weeks ago.

BURIAL OF CAPT. STELLWAGEN.—Capt. HENRY S. STELLWAGEN, United States Navy, was buried yesterday afternoon from his late residence, West Chestnut-street. The funeral was attended by officers attached to the Navy-yard and United States vessels at this port, and by a company of marines. Capt. STELLWAGEN had command of the *Mercedita* during the rebellion, which made several of the most valuable captures of the war. She formed one of the blockading squadron off Charleston, when the night attack was made upon it, and the *Mercedita* suffered most of the vessels that received the first shock of the rebel ironclads *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*.—*Philadelphia Ledger July 19.*

LAW REPORTS.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

John Duncan was charged with attempting to pass counterfeit fifty-cent currency.

Thomas Carlton testified as follows: I am a liquor dealer, and do business at No. 294 West Thirty-first-street; I recognize the prisoner; he came to my place the day of his arrest; another young man was with him at the time; the prisoner called for drinks, and offered in payment therefor a fifty-cent stamp; I told him it was a counterfeit; the young man who accompanied the prisoner then paid for the drinks; the men then went out, and I followed them; I saw them go into a lager-beer saloon, and I saw them pay for their drinks there in good money; when they came out I followed them again, and caused the prisoner to be arrested, and the officer took him to the station-house and searched him there; on the prisoner's person the officer found a counterfeit fifty cent stamp and some good money; the prisoner said he got the bad stamp in change for a bill.

Matthew O'Connell testified as follows: I am a policeman, and as soon as the prisoner and his friend saw me they commenced to run away; I chased them for some distance, and finally caught the prisoner in the yard of a brewery; in a stable in this yard I found several dollars in counterfeit bills and currency.

The further examination was adjourned to Wednesday.

Should our Courts Surrender Slaves Escaped from the Island of Cuba and Arrested Here on the Charge of Larceny?—What Kind of an Extradition Treaty, if any, have we with Spain?—An Important Question.

SUPERIOR COURT—JULY 19.

Before Justice McCunn.

Some days ago, as our readers will remember, there appeared in our Police reports an account of the arrest of two negro slaves named Emanuel Estrada and Paulino Ganschucci, on the charge of having stolen from their master, on the Island of Cuba, some thousands of dollars in gold and diamonds. It seems they came on to this City and were arrested on the complaint of one Francisco Azoy, taken before Justice Hogan at the Tombs, and their preliminary examination set down for the 27th inst. Within a day or two Mr. Santiago Lima, of this City, has become interested in the unfortunate men, and employed counsel to see that they had justice done them. Yesterday they were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Justice McCUNN, of the Superior Court. There having been no preliminary examination, the facts in the case do not very clearly appear, but it is agreed that the prisoners were slaves in Cuba, and that shortly before they left they committed a larceny on their late master. On their arriving here they were on the 12th inst. taken on a warrant before Judge Hogan, and it is said that they consented to remain in prison until the 27th inst. for the purpose of procuring information and having testimony taken.

Mr. Spencer argued that there was no treaty between Spain and this country to warrant the holding of a person for crime committed in their dominions. That even if there were such a treaty, the Court would not, for a minor crime, send back a man from liberty to a state of perpetual bondage.

Judge McCunn—Can't those shackles be taken off? In Court, at any rate, they should be off. Officer, take them off. Whether on a black man or a white man, a civil Court of justice is no place for shackles.

Mr. Spencer—Even supposing they have stolen, can a slave steal from his master? Can one chattel steal another from its master? When the master has stolen his liberty from a man, is it a crime for him to take a return from such master? As for their having consented to remain in prison, they were ignorant of the English language. They were timid. If they had been asked to consent to be hanged, they would probably have done so with equal readiness.

Judge McCUNN wished to know if there was an extradition treaty with Spain, and expressed grave doubts whether, even under an extradition treaty, the men could be sent back to slavery.

Mr. Spencer objected to the form of commitment. Mr. Hogan was a worthy magistrate, but it was high time he and all magistrates understood that to hold a man the commitment must state the crime charged, and the time and place of its occurrence, and show that it was within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney stated that he had no opportunity to become familiar with the merits of this case. That the commitment was sufficient as a mere preliminary commitment, and that as to the adjournment the presumption of law was that the Justice had acted properly. He asked an adjournment in order that he might learn from the Spanish Consul, whom he understood was the real complainant, the authority under which he had thought fit to take this action. As to the suggestions that slaves could not be sent back to bondage or that they could not commit grand larceny, this was not in the case. They were here as persons before the Court charged with the commission of a crime on foreign soil. The only two questions before the Court were, first, whether they were properly and lawfully held for examination; and second, whether there is a treaty between this country and Spain for the extradition of persons guilty of such crimes. To ascertain this last he would ask an adjournment, during which he would make inquiries of the Spanish Consul.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Ethan Allen, who had been sent for, stated that he was not aware whether any such treaty existed, but would examine into it and inform the Court to-morrow morning.

The further hearing is adjourned until 1 P. M. to-day.

The Fat-Melting Establishment at Abattoir-place—Argument of the Motion for an Injunction Against the Board of Health.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 19.

Before Judge Brady.

Henry Weil and Felix Weil vs. Jackson S. Schultz and others constituting the Metropolitan Board of Health.—This case came up for argument yesterday, before his Honor Judge BRADY, of the Common Pleas. The plaintiffs are engaged in conducting a fat-boiling establishment at No. 37 Abattoir-place, in Thirty-ninth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, in this City, under the firm name of Weil & Son. On the 6th of July inst, the Board of Health, at one of its regular meetings, by resolution which was duly entered on the records, "Ordered that the place be declared a nuisance, and that the business of fat-melting, as carried on there—which establishment is said to belong to Messrs. Weil & Son—be discontinued until the mode of conducting the same is so altered that no offensive odors shall escape into the external air."

The Board also directed that a copy of the resolution, order, &c., should be served upon the proprietors of the establishment, which they declared was a nuisance, and service thereof was duly made. On Saturday last application was made to Judge BRADY, on behalf of the Messrs. Weil, for an injunction to restrain the Board of Health from interfering with their place of business. The Judge granted an order to show cause returnable on the 17th, and staying all proceedings on the part of the defendants, their agents or servants in the meantime. From the 17th the argument on the merits was postponed until yesterday. In the TIMES of Tuesday last, we published in full, the complaint of the plaintiffs, and also the injunction order of Judge BRADY, which was based on that complaint. Our readers may perhaps remember that the plaintiffs insist that their place is not a nuisance; that it is very unlike a bone-boiling or offal burning establishment. That the material that they use there is clean, fresh fat, and they conduct the business in the best possible manner. They furthermore contend that the summary closing of their place of business would deprive them of all their means of obtaining a livelihood for themselves and families.

Mr. Wilcoxson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, proposed to read a large number of affidavits made by persons residing in the immediate vicinity of the establishment, to the effect that it was not a nuisance, and never had been; that it was not detrimental to health, and never had been.

Mr. Bliss, in behalf of the Board, objected to the reading of additional affidavits. He believed it was not in accordance with the practice of the Court to permit the plaintiffs to go into matters in answer to the affidavits of the defendants. He had prepared himself accordingly. He could produce the affidavits of more than a hundred, half of whom were residents in the neighborhood; they had been annoyed and even almost suffocated by the noisome and pestilential odors emitted from the place in question. He would only read the affidavits of two Sanitary Inspectors who had examined the establishment. From their depositions it appeared that it was a nuisance, and that it was not carried on in the best manner.

Mr. Wilcoxson continued to insist upon his right to put in the additional affidavits. Unless His Honor's mind was already made up, he would at once see from the testimony of thirty-six witnesses which he (counsel) would produce, that plaintiff's place was neither a nuisance nor, in its effects, injurious to the public health.

Judge BRADY said that, to his surprise, he had been made by the NEW-YORK TIMES an indorser of the fat-boiling establishments. It would be very hard indeed to persuade him that these establishments are not nuisances. Of course he had no judicial opinion until after hearing the arguments, but perhaps no man, in his private capacity, had greater prejudices against them than he had.

[These remarks from the Court were elicited in consequence of the heading to the report as to the granting of this injunction, which appeared in the TIMES on Tuesday last. Our law reporter *does not indorse* the idea that "the fat-melting nuisance is indorsed by Judge BRADY" before he has judicially investigated all the facts and circumstances.]

Mr. Wilcoxson insisted that the action of the Board of Health was reviewable by the Courts; that there could be no question of jurisdiction; it was proper to introduce the additional affidavits. He also contended that the powers given to the Board were a great and a most dangerous infringement of the rights of the citizen in respect to property.

Judge BRADY—You will find that the powers conferred upon Health Boards are, when compared with powers granted to other organizations, necessarily more or less despotic.

Counsel said he would concede that, and yet even those Boards must be subject to law; they cannot transcend their powers, and they should be confined to the strict letter of the law. The gas companies' business was a far worse nuisance than this, and yet they were not suppressed.

The Court—The Manhattan Gas Company, as I understand it, so modified their mode of conducting business, as to make it nearly or quite harmless in its effects. In this case the Board of Health do not ask that your business shall be destroyed, but that you shall so conduct it as not to have it a nuisance, or that the gases and odors shall not be detrimental to health. The Court understands that you can so conduct the business that it shall be harmless to the health and lives of citizens.

Mr. Wilcoxson—Yes, your Honor, they offer us a patented process which will involve an expenditure of over $3,000, and that is nearly double the present capital of my clients, and the production of a much inferior article. This business of fat-boiling has been carried on in the City ever since we had a city here, and it has been tolerated in other cities both in this country and Europe. Counsel referred to the lime-burners, and to the Washington Market case, which has been decided within a few days by Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of sustaining his position. He claimed that these cases were decisive of the principles for which he contended.

Mr. Bliss, for the Board of Health, contended that the number of affidavits which could be produced, *pro* and *con.*, had nothing to do with the questions whether this establishment was a nuisance, or whether in its operations it produced pestilential vapors and gases detrimental to the public health. The plaintiff had had a full opportunity to be heard before the Board, under the law, but had chosen to appeal to this Court. He should not argue here that a fat-boiling establishment was a nuisance. That had been decided by Judge Brady himself in a former case, and in another case that it was *prima facie* a nuisance, and this distinguished the present case from the case decided by Judge Ingraham. It might possibly be that the Board of Health could not declare an occupation never the subject of judicial determination a nuisance, but certainly they had the power to act in cases like the present already decided to be nuisances.

Beside this, the business was actually alleged in this City under the charter of 1857, and the ordinance of 1857 passed under it, which provides that it shall not be lawful to carry on this business. This ordinance was but the reënactment of a former ordinance, and was far more arbitrary than this act in giving but forty-eight hours for the interval, and giving no opportunity for a hearing to the parties charged. The power of the City Inspector under these ordinances was given by the Health Law to the Board of Health. He claimed further that the act was constitutional and that if the action of the defendants was improper, the plaintiffs' remedy was by action at law, and not by this mode. He cited largely from Dr. Winn's report presented some days ago, and called special attention to the fact that three effectual processes for destroying the odor were now in use in this City. The Board of Health had proceeded with very great forbearness in this case, by personal appeals, by a milder order notice than the present—even by the presentation of petitions numerously signed before proceeding with the full powers.

Mr. Wilcoxson replied, arguing that the business which had been declared a nuisance, and which was forbidden in this City, was offal-boiling, and not fat-boiling, and that the opinion of Judge Monell referred to was an opinion denying an injunction with reluctance against a fat-boiling establishment.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19, 1866.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	109¾	195	West. U. Tel........	53¾
91,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'62	106⅞	100	do........	53⅞
900	do......Small	106⅞	250	do........	54
71,000	do......2d call	106⅞	200	do........	54¼
25,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65.	105⅞	200	N. Y. Cen........	106
1,800	do......Small	105⅞	200	do........	105¾
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99	180	do........	105⅞
3,500	T. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	103⅞	700	do........	105¾
			70	do........	106
58,000	do......2d Ser.	103⅞	200	do......2d call	104¾
12,000	do........	103⅞	200	Erie R........	65⅞
2,200	do......Small	103⅞	600	do........	65⅞
1,000	do.Third Ser.	103⅞	600	do......2d call	64⅞
3,000	do........	103⅞	200	do........	64⅞
5,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan........	104¾	25	N.Y. & N. H........	112
			100	Stonington R	110
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72..	97	400	Reading R........	111
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N...	69¾	200	do......2d call	111
4,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	92½	100	Mich. Cen. R........	106⅞
15,000	N. Car. 6s........	85	200	do........	106⅞
3,000	Missouri 6s........	79¼	600	Mich. S. & N. I	83⅞
5,000	O. & M. C........	27¼	200	do......2d call	83⅞
150,000	do........	28	500	Ill. Cen. R........	124
10,000	do .....2d call.	27¾	100	do........	124¼
5,000	do........	28	25	Cleve. & Pitts.....	84
2,000	O. & Miss. 1st...	90	200	do......2d call	85
2,000	C.,Bur.& Q.8s,1st	106¾	1000	Chic. & N. W.....	36¾
10,000	Mich.So.S.F.Bs.	95¾	50	do........	36⅞
3,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	92	150	do......2d call	36⅞
1,000	Alt.&T.H.2d P..	83	300	do........	36⅛
2,000	do........	82¾	300	do........	36⅛
1,000	Al. & T. H. Inc....	75	600	Chic. & N.W.Pref..	65⅞
1,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	98	200	do........	65⅞
2,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st..	84	200	do......b30	65⅞
50	Bank of Commerce.	111	400	do......2d call	65⅞
15	Continental Bank..	98	300	do......b30	65⅞
10	Metro. Bank........	119½	200	Cle. Col. & Cin. R..	117
50	Cen. N. Bank........	111	460	Chic. & R. I. R.....	97⅛
57	Mech. Bank........	114	200	do........	97⅛
20	Ninth Nat. Bank....	111	300	do......b30	97⅞
10	Imp. & Trad.B'k....	112	50	do........	97⅞
100	Canton Co........	53	100	do......2d call	97⅞
400	do.....2d call	53½	51	New-Jersey C........	117
100	Quick. Min. Co....	50	200	Pitts. F. W.& C. R..	99⅞
20	Del. & Hud. Canal.	148	30	do........	99
400	Cum. Coal Pr........	46½	400	do......2d call	99⅞
5	Pac. M. S. Co........	210	100	Chi. & Alt. R........	102⅞
100	Hud. R. R........	115¼			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$5,000	Tr.Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	103⅞	500	Erie R........	64⅝
70,000	do......2d Ser	103⅞	700	do........	64⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer........	27⅞	600	do........	64⅝
100	West. U. Tel........	54	700	do........	64⅞
100	N. Y. Central........	104⅞	500	M. So. & N. I.....	83⅞
100	do........	104⅞	600	do......b10	83½
100	Chi. & N. W........	35⅞	500	do........	83⅞
300	Chi.& N. W.P........	64⅞	500	Chi. & R. I........	97¼
			1000	do........	97⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

6,000	Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	103⅞	600	New-York Cen.....	105
10,000	Tenn.6s,'90...x-C	71	500	do......s15	104⅞
25,000	O. & M. Cer........	28	400	Erie R........	65⅞
700	West. U. Tel........	54¼	500	do........	65⅞
50	do........	54	400	P., F.W.& C........	99¾
200	do........	54⅞	200	do........	99⅞
100	do........	54⅞	200	Reading R........	110⅞
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension........	107½	100	McGr. West. R.....	22
			200	Mich. Cen. R........	107
100	Cum. Coal P........	46⅞	400	Chi. & N. W........	36⅞
100	do......b3	46½	200	do........	36¼
400	Bos.Water P........	32⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. P........	65¼
			400	Chic. & R. I........	97½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Am. Gold.....	150⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts........	84¾
200	Cumb. Coal........	46⅞	200	do......b15	84⅞
500	do......c	46⅞	200	Clev.& Tol. R........	110⅞
200	Quick. Min........	50⅞	700	Chic. & N. W........	36⅞
1200	West. U. Tel........	54¼	100	do......b15	36¼
500	Erie Railroad......c	64⅞	200	do......s3	36⅞
500	do......s3	64⅞	200	Chic. & R. I........	97⅞
600	do......b3	64⅞	1400	Chic. & N. W. P....	65
200	do......b10	64⅞	200	do......s15	64⅞
1500	do........	64⅞	400	do......s3	65
300	do........	64⅞	300	do........	65⅛
100	Hud. R. R........	115¼	200	do........	65⅛
100	do......b5	115¼	100	P., F. W. & C........	99⅞
1500	Reading R........	110⅞	100	Mar. & C. 1st P....	44⅞
200	do......b10	110⅞	200	do......s30	44⅞
500	do........	110⅞			

THURSDAY, July 19—P. M.

The happy change in the temperature of the weather was the subject of general congratulation in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange to-day. The feeling was decidedly buoyant in business circles chiefly on this account. The market for Money and Foreign Exchange, worked easy at previous rates. The market for Gold was ⅛@1 ℔ cent. higher, and for the Railway Stocks the demand was active and on the morning sales at higher figures than yesterday. The difference, however, was chiefly in the activity and volume of transactions. On the other hand the Government Securities were scarcely so firm in price, though a considerable business was done both at the Stock Board and on Wall-street.

The U. S. 5-20s of 1862 are a small fraction lower that before the receipt of the *Africa's* news of yesterday. The closing figures this afternoon are 106⅝@106⅞ ℔ cent. The transatlantic agent of the press in sending the London quotations of July 7, P. M., or some other party, toook special pains to add that the Stock was declining on "large shipments" from New-York. But whether this gratuitous explanation was designed to help the price of gold, or damage the price of 5-20s here, or was merely ventured in ignorance of the real cause of a reaction of ½ ℔ cent. between the 6th and 7th July in London, it had but influence on the Stock to-day. The *Bulls* in the Gold Room did succeed in making an advance of ⅛@⅞ ℔ cent. The other Government Securities than 5-20s of 1862 were steady at yesterday's rates.

The Railways were buoyant in the forenoon, especially in New-York Central and Hudson River. The first named advanced to 105½@106 ℔ cent. Erie was also active throughout the day, but at various points, from 66 to 64, and up to 65⅞ ℔ cent. Reading was firm, and all the Western Roads in good demand. At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	99	99	N. West Pref....	65¼	65
U. S. 5-20s	107	106¾	Rock Island	97¼	97½
U. S. 7.30s	104	103⅞	Fort Wayne	99¼	99⅞
N. Y. Central	103¼	106	Cumb'land Coal	45¼	46½
Erie	65⅞	65⅞	Quicksilver	50⅞	50
Hudson	115	115	W. U. Telegraph	53½	54
Reading	110½	110½	Mariposa Pref.	22	22½
Mich. Southern	83	83	Canton	52	52
Illinois Central	123½	124	Ohio Certificates	27¾	28
Pittsburgh	85	84⅞	American Gold	149⅞	150¼
Missouri 6s	79¼	79⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞
Northwest	36¾	35⅞			

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	109	Metropolitan	119
America	130	Continental	98¼
City	190	St. Nicholas	105½
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Marine	135
Commerce	110¾	Commonwealth	103¼
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	106	Imp'rs & Traders'	112
American Exchange	113	Central National	110
Pacific	160	Fourth National	103¾
Bank of the Republic	114	Oriental	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s.. R Est.	87½	Cons. 7 ℔ c. conv.	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	87½	Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	97¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. 1876	105	Lack. & West'n Bds.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	108	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
Erie 1st mort., 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	100½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	96¾	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	N. J. Central 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	102	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92½
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M, 1875	96	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv't	92
Hud. R. 7s, conv.. '67	98¾	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	60
Mich. C. nw. 1st M, 8s, '82	110	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	97¼
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	106½	Chi. & Al. 1st Mort.	97
N. Ind. Goshen L., 1868	97	Chi. & Alt. Income	88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95¾	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	105	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	78
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82½	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	84
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,506,337 06; including for Customs, $406,000; Gold Notes, $391,000. Payments, $995,339 92. Balance, $89,764,148 85.

The new Internal Tax Bill was approved by the President of the United States on Saturday last, July 14. Its provisions go into operation on the *first of August*, except the Spirits and Beer amendments, which are to take effect on the 1st September. The Brokers and Bankers in Gold and Stocks will therefore have to render their July returns of sales on commission as usual, *and after the 1st August will be required to stamp their memoranda of sales* at the rate of only one cent on the $100 of the Currency amount of the sales. And the same reduced rule will apply to the sales of Gold. But *all* sales of both Stocks and Gold, whether made on commission or for account of the Broker or Bank or Banking Association must be accompanied by a *stamped* memorandum of sale, the stamp to correspond with the Currency amount of the sale at the rate of one cent on the $100, or ten cents on the $1,000. The penalty of making sales of Stocks or Gold, and delivering the same otherwise than on a stamped bill or memorandum, is such that no licensed Broker or Banker will dare risk a violation of the new Act, even by indirection; and no outside or unlicensed party will venture to make such sales except strictly of property for which he had previously paid for and held as his own in good faith, and not under hypothecation and for speculation. The licensed Brokers and Bankers and Banks are further protected by an increased tax on all auction sales of Stocks, Bonds and Gold

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
Under the Fourth National Bank.
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.
United States 6's of 1881.
United States 5-20 Bonds.
United States 10-40 Bonds.
United States 7-30 Treasury Notes.
United States Compound Interest Notes, and
All other United States Securities.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 19, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 15 bbls. Ashes, 7,481 bbls. Flour, 830 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,663 bushels Wheat, 56,509 bushels Corn, 17,239 bushels Oats, 450 pkgs. Lard, and 409 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request, including Pots, at $8 12@$8 37, and Pearls at $15 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is in more demand and held with increased firmness. Java, 24c.@25c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c. @18c.; Rio, 14c½.@19c. St.; Domingo, 16½c.@17c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb. Sales since our last 9,300 bags, chiefly Rio, within our range.

COTTON—Has been in request at uniform quotations. Middlings, 35c.@38c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts of 1,832 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,276
Receipts since June 1, 1866	23,762
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	400,655
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	629,463
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	460,625

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report today has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices.*—Brown Sheetings—Indian Head, 24c.; Pepperell O, 20c.; Pepperell N, 17c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Anthony Manf. Co., 27½c.; Palmer River, 25c. Prints—Pacific, 19½c.; Arnold, 16½c.; Allen, 19c.; Empire, 13½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, in good demand.; Meyers' I X L, 1¼-inch tapes, 48c.@73c.; 2-inch tapes, 70c.@ $1 12. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 210, $27; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Co.'s Byron and Garrote No. 1, Double Extra, Extra and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garrote, $20—less 10 ℔ cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 25; No. 7, $11 50; No. 9, $14 50. Home Made—No. 5, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $8 50. Rubber Cravats—No. 1, plain, ½-inch, $4; ¾-inch, $4 50; 1-inch, $5; No. 2, figured, ½-inch, $5; ¾-inch, $5 50; 1-inch, $6. Cambrics—Washington, 16c.; Victory, 14½c.

EGGS—Have been in light supply and good request, at firmer prices. We quote: State and Jersey, 28c.@ 30c.; Ordinary Western, 26c.@27c.; Western, by express, 28c.@29c.; Canada, 26c.@27c. ℔ doz.n.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—A very moderate business has been transacted in State and Western Flour, at a further reduction of prices. Sales since our last, 6,300 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$7 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $7 00@$10, chiefly at $7 10 @$8 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $8 25@$10 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 90	@$7 75
Extra State	7 00	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 25	@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g brands	8 25	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 05	@13 75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 75	@16 75

Southern Flour continues dull and heavy. Sales since our last 450 bbls. in lots, at $9 75@$11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$16 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales 325 bbls. Extra at $8 65@$13 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including Superfine at $6 50@ $7 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in limited demand, at $4 50 @$4 75 for Western, $4 75 for Jersey, $5 10 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 270 bbls.

FRUIT.—Foreign varieties are quiet and heavy. Domestic kinds are in good demand, and the market is firm. We quote: Apples, Jersey, $5@$7 ℔ bbl.; Apples, Norfolk, $5@$7 ℔ bbl.; Gooseberries, $5@$8 ℔ bushel; White Cherries, 10c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Red and Black Cherries, 10c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Whortleberries, $8 ℔ bushel; Peaches, $3 ℔ crate; Raspberries, 12c.@ 15c. ℔ basket; Blackberries, 40c.@50c. ℔ quart; Blackberries, $8@$10 ℔ bushel. Dried Fruits are in light demand; and quotations nominal. Dried Apples, New, 18c.@19c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c. @34c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@18c.; Cherries, New Pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 38c.@40c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been dull and heavy; prices have been quoted quite irregular. Small sales have been made of Milwaukee Club, at $2 15, an extreme rate; amber Jersey, at $2 85; amber Maryland, at $2 87½ ℔ bushel. Corn is less actively sought, but is held with more firmness, in view of the reduced receipts. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, afloat and in store, at 83c.@84c. for unsound, and 84c.@85c., chiefly at 84½c. for new mixed Western ℔ bushel. New Oats are more active but irregular. We quote new Chicago at 50c.@51c., and Wisconsin at 55c. ℔ bushel. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Rye is heavy and drooping, sales 5,100 bushels, including North River at $1 18, and Western, at 95c. ℔ bushel. The market for Beans is dull and inactive. We quote: Kidney, new, $2 50@ $2 75; Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Mediums, $2@$2 10; Mixed Parcels, $1 50@$2. Peas—Canada, $1 15@ $1 20; Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at 60c.@90c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former rates, including American, last year's crop, at 15c.@65c., and two years' old at 8c.@30c. ℔ lb.

LUMBER—Has been in demand at uniform quotations.

MOLASSES—Is in demand, including Porto Rico at 62½c.@80c.; Cuba at 45c.@65c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@69c. ℔ gallon, Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $2 50@$9 ℔ 280 lbs; Tar at $2 75@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are in limited request, but held firmly, including Crude Whale at $1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2 62½@$2 67½; Unbleached do. at $2 75@$2 80; Lard Oil at $1 65@$1 95; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 79@$1 81 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate demand at 21½c.@22½c. for Crude, 36c.@39c. for Refined, in bond, and 54c.@55c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—New Potatoes are in good supply, and although the demand is good prices are lower. Old are dull and slow of sale. We quote: Mercers $3 @$4, Jackson Whites $3@$4, Buckeyes $3@$4, Dyckman $3@$4, Charleston new $3@$3 50 ℔ bbl. Bermuda Onions, new, $2@$3 ℔ bbl.; Onions, White, $3 ℔ bbl.; Turnips, White, $3@$3 ℔ 100 bunches; Turnips, Russia, $2@$2 25 ℔ bbl.; Norfolk Tomatoes, $4 ℔ bushel; Green Peas, $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl.; Long Island Cucumbers, $2 50@$3 ℔ 100; String Beans, $1@ $1 25 ℔ bbl.; Green Corn, $1@$1 50 ℔ 100; Cabbages, new, $7@$10 ℔ 100.

POULTRY—The supply of Poultry is more liberal, and prices remain firm as the demand is good. Live quote: Turkeys, 21c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Fowls, 24c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Spring Chickens, 75c.@$1 50 ℔ pair; Geese, $2@ $2 50 ℔ pair; Ducks, $1@$1 25 ℔ pair.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull and heavy to-day. Sales since our last, 3,350 bbls., in lots, at $31 12½@$31 31¼ for new Mess, closing at $31 25 cash; $29 50@$29 75 for one-year old Mess; $26 75@ $27 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. new mess for September delivery, buyer's option, on private terms. Cut Meats continue quiet at 13½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@20c. for Hams; sales 300 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet and nominal. Lard rules dull and heavy; sales since our last, 400 tierces and barrels at 18c.@20½c., and small lots at 20¾c.@21c., ℔ lb. Beef is inactive at $16@$21 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; $8@$12 for old plain, and $14@$17 for old extra Mess; sales have been reported of 285 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull at irregular prices. Beef Hams rule quiet at $45 ℔ bbl. Butter is in rather more demand to-day, at 28c.@40c. for State; 40c.@45c for fancy do., and 20c.@33c. for Western. Cheese is in moderate demand at 6c.@19c., and small lots at 20c.@21c. ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese, Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD, in their special report for the WEEKLY TIMES, notice thus: Owing to the intensely hot weather that has prevailed during the past week, trade in Butter has been suspended, except for the necessary wants of the trade. The total receipts of the week ending this day are 9,504 packages, the great bulk of which is Western. State Butter continues firm, owing to the fact that very little stock is permitted to come forward. Western Butters of the various styles and grades are plenty and dull at our quotations, which are not materially altered:

BUTTER.

New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb.	33	@35
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℔ lb.	38	@40
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	34	@35
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℔ lb.	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℔ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	34	@37
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℔ lb.	33	@34
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	38	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℔ lb.	34	@45
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	27	@28
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb.	29	@31
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℔ lb.	26	@27
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℔ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, common	20	@22

The trade for the past week in Cheese has also been restricted by the weather. The demand for export continues active in the face of continued favorable reports from the several English markets, the only variations for prime sound factories being caused by the fluctuations in gold and exchange. We note the export of Cheese from this port to Liverpool and London, compared with last year, as follows: 1865, from May 1 to July 16, 137,400 boxes of 50 lbs.; 1866, from May 1 to July 16, 101,788 boxes of 50 lbs.; decrease this year, 35,612 boxes. The total receipts of Cheese at this port for the week ending this day are 33,971 boxes. The market closes firmly for fine Cheese, but dull and heavy for low grades or secondary qualities. Our quotations are unchanged:

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	19	@21
Factory Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Factory Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	18	@20
Farm Dairies, 1st quality, State, ℔ lb.	18	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality, State, ℔ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ℔ lb.	15	@18
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℔ lb.	5	@ 8
Farm Dairies—common, ℔ lb.	10	@15
Ohio Dairies, ℔ lb.	17	@19
Ohio Dairies, skimmed, ℔ lb.	6	@ 8

SUGARS—Have been in demand and steady. Sales since our last, 940 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10¼c.@ 13½c., and 530 boxes Havana, part at from 10¾c.@ 13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in demand, at 13½c.@16¾c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 36,000 lbs. at 20c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs. at 12½c.@12¾c., and 28,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 45,000 bushels Corn at 4½d.@4¾d. ℔ bushel; and by steamer, 300 bales Cotton, at ⅜d. ℔ lb. For London, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. For Queenstown and orders, a Prussian bark with Corn at 4s. 9d. ℔ quarter.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED. Principal characters by John Brougham and Miss Emily Melville.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera—CRISPINO E LA COMARE. Characters by Sig. Bellini, Mlle. Carrissa, Signors Errani, Marras and Fossati. Sig. Carlo Patti, Musical Director, Signor Torriani.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IRELAND AS IT WAS and LARRY HOOLAGHAN. Characters by Dan Bryant, and members of the company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE OCTOROON. Mrs. Emily Jordan, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Bland; Messrs. Frank Lawlor, Geo. H. Clarke, and others.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE. BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, THE BUISLAY FAMILY. Cast by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, G. L. FOX'S COMBINATION PANTOMIME COMPANY, the gorgeous Pantomime of JACK AND GILL. Carolina Twins, Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.

BILLIARD HALL.
No. 616 Broadway.
THIS DAY, opening of Geary's New Hall.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced reorganizing the Navy Department and fixing the pay of its officers. A bill was reporaed granting the right of way through the public lands to miners for ditches and canals. A bill directing the President to place $50,000 at the disposal of the Governor of Maine, for the relief of the sufferers by the late terrible fire at Portland, was called up by Mr. JOHNSON. Messrs. TRUMBULL and DAVIS opposed it as not sanctioned by the Constitution. Mr. TRUMBULL moved to refer it to the Finance Committee. The Senate refused to refer the bill and it was passed. Yeas 22, nays 18. The Tariff Bill just passed by the House was referred to the Finance Committee. The House amendment to the bill reviving the grade of General was agreed to, and the bill now goes to the President The bill for the equalization of bounties was made the special order for to-day. The bill for the funding of the public debt was taken up. Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment prohibiting the designation of the National Banks as depositories of public money in cities where there are Sub-Treasuries, which was adopted; yeas 21, nays 12. The bill was passed after being further amended. Mr. TRUMBULL offered a resolution to recognize the State Government of Tennessee, and announced that the Legislature of that State has just ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

In the House a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland in Oregon was passed. It authorizes the California and Oregon Railroad Company to locate a railroad and telegraph line between Portland, Oregon and the Central Pacific Railroad in California, and grants each alternate section of land, not mineral, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, ten on each side of the railroad. The first section of twenty miles is to be completed within two years, and at least twenty miles each year thereafter, the road to be of the same guage as the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and to be connected therewith. Mr. STEVENS offered a resolution in favor of an adjournment of Congress over until December instead of adjourning *sine die.* Mr. O'NIEL, from the Committee of Conference on the bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on steam vessels, made a report, which was agreed to. Mr. SHELLABERGER called up the report of the Select Committee on the charges made by Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING, in his place, against Provost-Marshal Gen. FRY and his Bureau. The report wholly exonerates Mr. CONKLING and severely condemns Mr. FRY. It was adopted with only four dissenting votes.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Mexico, late news is received by the way of Havana. MAXIMILIAN had decreed that letters of naturalization should be granted to all foreigners who should legally prove themselves to be possessed of any trade, profession, or honest livelihood, or who had been in the service of the Empire. A French ironclad had been sent to Tampico, but it was reported that the town had already been taken by the liberals. It had been announced in the *Diaro del Imperio* that the Empress would leave that city on the 8th to take the French steamer from Vera Cruz on the 13th for Europe. The *Diaro* says the object of her journey is to attend to international affairs.

Dates from Havana to the 14th are received. The Board of Health had determined to establish a strict quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States—even those vessels provided with clean bills of health will be quarantined for three days, while in case of sickness aboard, the quarantine will be for an indefinite length of time.

The *Valley Virginian* says there are about thirty visitors at the Rockbridge Baths, among whom are Gen. LEE and Gov. LETCHER. About seventy visitors are reported at Rockbridge Alum. The Salt Sulphur has been leased by a company, and is to open for visitors. The Natural Bridge has a good company, and the travel is increasing generally. The Augusta Springs and the Varieties have a good number, and the number at the Hot Springs is increasing.

Judge HUNTER, of the Hemphis, Tenn., Criminal Court, on Tuesday, delivered a special charge to the Grand Jury on the criminality of dueling, and called particular attention to the challenge passed between GALLOWAY, of the *Avalanche*, and JORDAN, of the *Appeal*, and that between GREENLAW and TAYLOR. He dwelt upon the mourning and helplessnes brought upon the widow of TAYLOR, and quoting Blackstone, pronounced killing in duel murder.

Cholera has broken out on the steamer *San Salvador*, which arrived at Savannah on the 18th inst. with 500 recruits for the Seventh Regulars. There were 28 cases among them and 3 deaths during the voyage. One death occurred after arriving at Tybee bar, and one or two after the troops had landed at Tybee Island. There was no sickness among the cabin passengers, but the steamer was ordered to remain in quarantine 15 days.

The great seal of the State of Missouri, which was carried off by CLAIB JACKSON, is reported to have been found at last, having been dug up from the bottom of a well on the premises of Judge FRAZIER, at Marshall, Texas, by a party of workmen who were cleaning the well. The premises were used as headquarters by Ex-Gov. REYNOLDS during the perambulations of the rebel State Government in that section. An impression of the seal has been received at Jefferson City, Mo.

The Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* records the death of MARK WOOD, formerly a member of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and one of the men sent by Gen. O. M. MITCHELL on the famous bridge expedition into Georgia. At that time he was known as Corporal WOOD, and was captured along with the others, and received one hundred lashes rather than reveal the secrets of the expedition.

Mr. DANIEL WARREN, one of the earliest settlers in Northern Illinois, died Friday evening, at his residence at Warrenville, in Dupage County, at the advanced age of 86 years. Mr. WARREN was born in Massachusetts; became a resident of New-Hampshire; subsequently moved to Madison and Chautauqua Counties, New-York, and thence went in 1833, with a numerous family, to what is now Dupage County, Ill.

A sloop was overhauled in Mobile Lower Bay early on Tuesday morning, July 17, by a United States cutter, having on board 150 negroes, whom the parties were about to carry to Cuba and sell into slavery. These negroes had been collected at different employment offices in Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, under a promise of $30 per month to work on a plantation. The captain and crew of the sloop were ironed and placed on board the sloop-of-war *Augustine* for safe keeping, and will be forwarded to Washington.

The tobacco fair at Cincinnati, last week, was very successful. Visitors and competitors were present from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Virginia, Illinois and Indiana. The first premium for the best hogshead of bright wrapper was awarded to J. W. STONE, who grew it at Lynchburgh, Va. It sold at auction for $905 per hundred, making $5,169 75 for the hogshead. The second premium was awarded for a hogshead also grown in Virginia, which sold for $2 30 per pound.

A stable at South Kingston, R. I., occupied by JOHN N. TAYLOR for the accommodation of his stage teams, was struck by lightning on Tuesday evening, and entirely consumed. Five horses, a valuable coach and five or six tons of hay were burnt. The stable was new and owned by WM. G. KENYON, of Wakefield. Total loss about $5,000; uninsured.

A suit in the United States Circuit Court of Cincinnati, brought by the Clark Sorgho Machine Company, against KROTZ & HEILMAN, of Evansville, Ind., for an infringement of the Hodge's patent sugar-mill, has been settled, the defendants paying damages for the full amount claimed, and costs.

The Zanesville (Ohio) *Courier*, in noticing the contemplated visit to that city of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, says that among his benevolent deeds is the gift of $50,000 apiece to each of his four nephews in the East. One of them is Mr. ARTHUR PEABODY, formerly of the *Courier.*

An Indiana County Court of Appeals has just decided that the stock of National Banks of that State are not liable to tax for State or municipal purposes under the present State laws, not from any defect of power, but from defective State legislation.

The Richmond *Whig* has "recently heard from several sources that Northern men have approached late holders of slaves with the offer of $5 for each slave lost by emancipation," and inquires what it means.

The last will and testament of the late Gen. LEWIS CASS was admitted to probate at Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday. The value of the estate is estimated at one million dollars. The internal revenue stamp upon the probate of the will is five hundred dollars.

On Saturday last, the family horse of the late President LINCOLN was sold at public auction in Chicago. He was bid in by the owner at $65, $60 being the highest sum offered. The animal was 18 years old.

Miss EMMA HYDE, 16 years of age, a daughter of Mr. GEORGE HYDE, of Charlestown, Mass., died suddenly on the Newport boat, Tuesday evening, while on the passage from New-York. Her disease was supposed to be congestion of the brain.

Some emigrants from Texas reached St. Joseph, Mo., on the 16th, and report considerable disorder in society there, because of the increasing predominance of the rebel element. Loyal citizens find it difficult to live in peace.

A man named IRVING, about 75 years of age, living in Somerville, Me., shot his wife dead on Tuesday last, and then killed himself. No cause is assigned for the deed.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, as Minister to San Salvador.

H. J. COATS, Postmaster at Albany, Green County, Wis., and his wife, have been arrested for robbing the mails, and plead guilty.

Orders have been issued by the Canadian Government to recall all the volunteers stationed along the frontier.

The druggists in St. Louis devoted the proceeds of their sales of soda-water on Tuesday to the Southern Relief Association.

The bricklayers in Worcester, Mass., struck for $3 75 per day on Wednesday.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE is at Long Branch, and will review the New-Jersey State troops on the 24th inst.

The potato rot has made its appearance in some sections of Iowa.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin, yesterday, noted only one case of cholera. At 10 A. M. the patient was convalescing. JAMES BERTLES, previously reported sick of cholera, died at No. 222 East Nineteenth-street yesterday morning.

An interesting meeting of officers of insurance companies was held at the Hall of Underwriters, in this City, yesterday, at which a National Board of Underwriters was organized, officers elected, and various resolutions looking to the protection of insurance capital adopted.

The closing exercises of Grammar School No. 54 took place in the fine school building, One Hundred and Fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, last evening. The pupils acquitted themselves handsomely, and their parents and teachers were delighted.

The great sweepstake trot of $1,000 each, under saddle, between *Dexter*, *Toronto Chief* and *General Butler*, came off yesterday on the Fashion Course. *Dexter* won in three straight heats in the fastest time in a race on record, namely, 2:24¼—2:19—2:22.

The fund for the relief of the Portland sufferers yesterday amounted to $115,771.

Business in Produce and Merchandise yesterday was very moderate, generally. Flour, Wheat and Pork were lower. Corn was firmer. Light freight engagements were reported.

Mr. Seward and the Convention.

Mr. SEWARD's reasons for approving the Philadelphia Convention are reviewed adversely by the Albany *Evening Journal*, which objects especially to his advocacy of a Convention representing all parties, as a means of promoting the restoration of the Union:

> "And just here is where the great mass of those who have always acted with Gov. SEWARD will find themselves dissenting from him. They will not admit that, to effect a restoration of the Union, it is necessary to go into council with those whose hands are stained with loyal blood, and whose hearts still rankle with hatred toward those who opposed them in their fratricidal attempt to destroy the Union. Even though Congress may have erred in its policy, and have exacted more than a wise patriotism demanded, the power to restore the Union is still with those who successfully fought out the war for its preservation. May we not say of the Union Party what Mr. SEWARD was wont to say of the old Whig Party when it lagged behind him in his noble aspirations for freedom—it may not be all it should be, but there is no other organization through whose agency the good desired may be so certainly and so speedily accomplished?"

It is so much easier to assail a thing by misrepresentation than argument, that there is nothing surprising in the endeavor of the opponents of the Convention to ignore the conditions under which it has been called, and the principles adhered to by its promoters. *If* the purpose were to "go into council" with "Copperhead" Democrats from the North and unreconstructed rebels from the South, the repugnance attributed by the *Journal* to the Union Party would be natural and just. But the hypothesis has no foundation in fact. And as the *if* is altogether out of place, the reasoning predicated upon it falls to the ground. Neither the nature of the call nor the language of Mr. SEWARD's letter admits of the construction upon which the *Journal* bases its argument. Why not, then, meet the case as it really is, instead of as it is said to be by mortified extremists? Why not face the fact that the Administration which the Convention is beforehand pledged to support, has been and is conducted upon the only authorized platform of the Union Party?—that there is no intention on the part of Union men to "go into council" with those who actively sought to render a restoration of the Union impossible? The hostility of the *Journal* to the Convention may be irreconcilable, but at least our cotemporary should grapple with the objects of the Convention as stated by its friends, rather than the objects imputed to it by its declared enemies. Otherwise, honest controversy is out of the question.

The admission that Congress has "erred in its policy" by exacting "more than a wise patriotism demanded," goes far toward justifying the movement for appealing from Congress to the friends of the Union out-of-doors. The appeal would be unnecessary were there any reason for supposing that the authors of the blunder which the *Journal* deprecates are prepared to retrace their steps. But the evidence all points in the opposite direction. So far are they from atoning for their error, and reducing their exactions to the moderate standard which a wise patriotism demands, that they seem to grow more obstinate and exacting than ever. The power they possess is not used to restore the Union, but to postpone indefinitely its restoration; and hence the necessity of subjecting their action and their policy to the assembled judgment of "those who successfully fought out the war" in the interest of the Union. Is not the *Journal*, on its own showing, bound in fairness to approve the gathering for consultation, that the Union men of the country may rectify the blunders and moderate the demands of those who in Congress have assumed to speak in their name? It is plain that the *Journal* is dissatisfied with the course of Congress in regard to the exclusion of Southern States. Does not the common sense remedy lie in an appeal against that course? If no, what shall we think of one who silently acquiesces in errors which he knows to be grievous and demands which he admits are excessive? If yes, what less objectionable Court of Appeal can be had than a Convention which aims at bringing together Union Republicans and Union Democrats, being those who successfully asserted the supreme authority of the Union?

As to the old Whig Party, we apprehend that any allusion to it in this connection is valuable by way of warning, and warning only. Mr. SEWARD was but one of many who clung to that organization with a tenacity rendered intelligible by its history; striving patiently and kindly through years to extricate it from the blunders which finally sent it to the bottom. For that result the Whig leaders in Congress were responsible, and in their fate the sagacious patriotism of Mr. SEWARD had its justification. And the Union Party of to-day, if wise, will not be deaf to his admonitions. Into the Whig party he would have infused "his noble aspirations for freedom;" and with the same keen sense of the requirements of the time he would now persuade the Union Party to subject the vagaries of Radicalism to the restraints of the Constitution, and to substitute for threats of vengeance the magnanimity and conciliation which are essential to a restored Union. Recognizing the excellences and strength of the Union organization, he would have it fulfill its mission, not by persisting in the errors and exactions of the Radicals in Congress, but by adapting itself to the altered necessities of the nation. The fate of the old Whig Party should teach our Albany cotemporary that no organization, whatever its power, can live upon its traditions, or safely surrender to unmanageable leaders the unchecked control of its policy. Mr. SEWARD could not better prove his devotion to the true interests of the Union party than by helping a movement to relieve it from the embarrassment and disgrace entailed by the bitterness and the recklessness of its Radical members.

The Causes of Benedek's Defeat.

A French paper assigns as the three principal causes of BENEDEK's defeat, that the Bavarians were too slow, that the Austrians were numerically inferior, and that the Prussians, with their needle guns and rifled cannon, had the best arms. Though all these circumstances may have largely contributed to the loss by the Austrians of the great day of Sadowa, yet we think that there were anterior causes at work in favor of the Prussians and against the Austrians, and the almost sole result of the wait-and-be-blessed strategy, or rather no strategy, of BENEDEK.

We have before us for review all the successive events of the campaign in Bohemia, beginning with the first advance of the Prussians into Saxony on the 16th of June, and ending with Sadowa on the 3d of July. We can now form a comparatively correct estimate of the strategy of both combatants. Without encumbering our remarks by any extended reference to details, and endeavoring to be brief, we ask the reader's attention for a few moments to the position in which the 16th of June, the day of the declaration of war, found both belligerents. Prussia had an army of 144,000 men under the Crown Prince in Silesia, extending along the entire Austrian frontier to near Oswieczin. She had another army of 120,000 men under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES in Prussian Saxony, on the western and along the northern and northeastern frontier of the Kingdom of Saxony. Austria, on the other hand, had a large army, estimated to consist of about 250,000 men for active operations in the field, exclusive of post garrisons and other detached service, under BENEDEK, his line stretching like the two sides of a triangle from the valley of the Eger up into the salient angle which Bohemia makes into Royal Saxony, and down again along the line of the Glatz country and Prussian Silesia to the borders of Galicia. From his extreme northern outpost, near Aussig on the Elbe, BENEDEK was only about fourteen miles from Dresden, while the Prussians, from their nearest point anywhere on the Saxon frontier, had more than thirty. Had there been that vim, and nerve, and resoluteness of action which the Prussians have shown in the Austrian Commander, the night of the 16th of June would have seen him in Dresden, and on the 18th he could have confronted with his whole army the three corps d'armée of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES on the memorable field before Leipsic. Two hundred thousand against one hundred and twenty thousand would, in spite of the Prussian needle-gun, have given BENEDEK all the chances of victory. On his right the bulk of the Prussian Army of Silesia, consisting of four corps d'armée, was concentrated between Frankenstein, Glatz and Neisse, and between them and the Austrians lay the Riesengebirg, with easily defensible passes. An Austrian victory over the Prussians at Leipsic, however, would have at once prevented any offensive movement of the Prussians in Silesia, for then Berlin would have been much more in danger than Vienna now is.

With all these advantages promising, why did BENEDEK delay and remain quietly cooped up, as it were, behind his mountains, while the Prussians overran Saxony from two directions? In addition to these strategical reasons, so obvious that even an unmilitary eye can comprehend them by carefully studying a good topographical map of the country, he ought to have been prompted to an instantaneous advance in force, by the political reason that the Saxon allies of his Sovereign should have been encouraged by the presence of their Austrian protectors against Prussian invasion, and that the minor German States yet wavering might, by the resolute action of Austria, have determined to take her side. Certainly these were reasons enough to have counseled action instead of delay. BENEDEK chose the latter, and in this lies the principal cause of his ultimate defeat. The Prussians, however, acted as BENEDEK ought to have done, and in this lies the principal cause of their present success.

It may be that in his mountain fastnesses north of the line of Prague and Pardubitz, BENEDEK considered himself secure against attack, and able to repulse any concerted movements of the enemy; that he felt himself compelled to commit the same strategical fault as did the Prussians by dividing his army into two columns, one operating north opposing Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, the other to the east against the Crown Prince. It may be that he expected the speedy arrival of a corps of fifty thousand Bavarians to join the twenty-six thousand Saxons, who were to retire, or had retired into Bohemia, and with them to constitute the left wing of his army, covering Prague and his own flank and rear, and it may also be that the Bavarians were too slow in coming. All this may be true, and yet be no cause for his defeat; since he allowed the Prussians to enter Saxony unopposed, and make it their new base of operations, thus hemming in the northern portion of Bohemia, as if in a vice, and advancing thence against his position in concentric lines.

Even then, rapidity of movement could have saved him. Though military parallels are not often correct, as the conditions of ground, of weather, and many other things beyond the control of human power, are seldom or never equal, yet we cannot help thinking that the Austrian army, after the Prussians began their advance into Bohemia, was somewhat in the position of LEE's army when BANKS advanced up the Shenandoah, McDOWELL from Fredericksburgh, and McCLELLAN up the Peninsula. The rapid energy of JACKSON in hurling BANKS back to the Potomac, and the ability with which LEE concentrated his forces against McCLELLAN, saved for that time the Southern army and Richmond. Similar strategy and similar ability in execution on the part of BENEDEK might have left Sadowa unknown in the history of great battles.

As soon as the army of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, coming south from Saxony, had taken Turnau and Münchengrätz, BENEDEK's position was turned, and Prague and the line of the Moldau uncovered. He therefore had to fight a battle with, as we said yesterday, "front on flank;" that is, where his line of battle runs nearly parallel to the line of communication with his base, a position in which defeat is most disastrous. This was NAPOLEON's strategy when he cut up MELAS and WURMSER in Lombardy, shut up MACK at Ulm, and conquered Prussia at Jena; and it was the plan of campaign carried out by MOREAU at Hohenlinden. It was ably pursued by the Prussian Generals in this seventeen days' campaign, and does all honor to their military capacity. NAPOLEON was in the habit of saying that the Austrians have never learned the value of time in war. In the present war this still continuing lack of knowledge was certainly the principal cause of their defeat.

Losses by Fires—The Causes.

It is estimated by good authority that the losses by fire during the last year, including that of the Portland fire, amount throughout the United States to nearly *fifty millions of dollars*—that is, our people are burning up and utterly putting out of existence some million of dollars of property every week. This is a most serious loss, and its causes deserve the careful consideration of the community. It is true that owing to the admirable contrivance of modern society—insurance—the losses of individual sufferers are lessened and the whole loss more distributed, yet the property destroyed by the flames is none the less so much withdrawn from the capital of the country. Moreover, with such heavy disasters by fire, the average risks made by insurance companies are discovered to be too dangerous, and higher rates will be demanded, while among stockholders of many companies no dividends will be enjoyed, and thus the whole people in one form or another will be made to feel damage from these incessant fires. To lose *one-tenth* of the whole income of this heavily taxed country, every year, is no light thing, and that it should occur from such general carelessness and folly, does not tend to lessen our sense of the misfortune.

The wonder is that the insurance companies, who represent so many hundred millions of capital, do not take thorough measures to investigate—and then attempt to diminish the causes of these wide-spread conflagrations. One of the first of these, we believe, to be the indifference and carelessness of employers and companies, in regard to the smoking of employes in buildings filled with combustible materials. Who that has seen the careless way in which cigar-ashes and the ends of cigars are thrown about in factories, warehouses, storehouses, railroad depots, on decks of steamboats and roofs of houses, and even in cotton storehouses, can be surprised that we have so many unexplained and sudden conflagrations. The fact is, no man engaged about storehouses or warerooms ought to be allowed to smoke, at least while he is at work. We remember seeing a notice posted up in the buildings of the Massachusetts Great Western Road, that the Superintendent was convinced that numbers of mysterious fires occurred from the carelessness of smokers, and accordingly all smoking by the employes of the road, while on duty, was strictly forbidden. We commend this example to all employers. Again, in private families, the careless use of kerosene has become one great source of these disasters; the lighting of lamps near the open kerosene can, the filling of them when lighted, and worse than all, because in many cases fatal to human life, the trick quite common with lazy servants of kindling a fire in the morning with kerosene. Private houses, too, in the country are not well supplied with buckets, hose and axes, and tanks to quickly check the flames when they break out. In our cities careless building is forever bringing these disasters. The modern machinery of furnaces, though a great convenience, is a much more perilous arrangement than the old-fashioned stove or open fire. The flues are hidden, and often run dangerously near woodwork, and the servants have seldom much judgment in the amount of heat they pour through them. Some of the worst conflagrations of the year have been of cotton warehouses. This, as, indeed, the whole series of these misfortunes, is a natural result of the carelessness and want of prudence of the whole people. We build carelessly, pack carelessly, and watch our important interests in a slovenly manner. There is not one-tenth of the discipline, exactness and care in the management of our business houses in such matters that we find in Germany or France. But the crowning disasters of the year always accumulate about the Fourth of July. We celebrate the anniversary of our country's independence in a sufficiently grand manner by burning up every year some millions of property. The celebration of this year's national festival in burning a whole city will, at length, show our countrymen that this amusement has gone about far enough.

What earthly or sane reason is there that one day should be made hideous to all men, and incalculable amounts of property be destroyed, just to gratify childish whims and fancies? Mr. SUMNER has already proposed a bill which shall forbid the importation of foreign fireworks. There ought to be strict municipal orders and regulations about those mischievous little fire-crackers. Under the march of civilization "Guy Fawkes' Day" has become endurable in England, and fireworks and explosions are growing less and less on that anniversary. Why cannot we imitate England, and make our great anniversary a more national, or at any rate, less disagreeable and perilous day? Why should a hundred or two houses and barns in flames on that festival be our barbaric mode of rejoicing? Some strict municipal regulations are necessary to hold in check this most mischievous amusement.

But what are needed everywhere through the country are greater prudence and discipline, so that these horrible annual losses may be diminished, if not put an end to.

Brooklyn and the Cholera.

It has always been claimed by our neighbors in Brooklyn that their municipal government was far in advance of ours. And indeed it has seemed as if the more intelligent classes of that city had always taken more interest in its municipal affairs, and in consequence had more share in its government than the like classes in New-York. What the Brooklyn people undertake is generally done with more enthusiasm than in New-York, and with quite as much liberality. But recent occurrences seem to throw some doubt over this, and to show that in certain vital matters our sister city is as much under the control of a low, ignorant class, indifferent to the public weal, as New-York has ever been. One would suppose that if at any time low demagoguism would hide itself, and cease to urge its shameless jobs, it would be when death in the form of pestilence is knocking at the door.

It was to be expected that even street-contractors would temporarily forego their profits and do their work, when cholera had begun its round. There are certain wards and districts in Brooklyn where, as is well known, dirt and filth and poverty reign triumphant—quarters which in misery, squalor and wretchedness, in noisome lanes, streets plastered with offal, and houses dirty, ill-ventilated and over-crowded, equal the lowest quarters of New-York, or of any civilized city. Here homeless and vagabond children, ragged and dirty, wander about; here the utterly poor congregate; and here accumulate all the causes of pestilence or disease; decaying garbage, dead animals, filthy and unclean privies, with crowds of unwashed human beings packed together, and houses badly arranged for ventilation. Here the drainage or sewerage is usually imperfect, and the whole soil is thus ripe for diarrhea or cholera. The Twelfth Ward, or the "Red Hook District," is an instance of one of these neglected quarters, crowded with low Irish. The Sixteenth Ward, though not quite so filthy, with an immense German population, is another. The Board of Health, in its action in Brooklyn, for some reason unexplained to us, is obliged to proceed in coöperation with the Aldermen of the different wards, though in New-York it has ignored them with a supreme indifference.

These Aldermen in certain wards, and we need not say the lowest and most "Democratic" wards, have refused to coöperate with the Board, perhaps having jobs of their own in connection with the street contracts, or perhaps not wishing to annoy their constituency with too much investigation into their habits and sanitary condition.

This was naturally the case in the Red Hook district and the Sixteenth Ward. Here, accordingly, the cholera already appears, and in every ward, Dr. CRANE informs us, where the Aldermen declined to work with the Board, there is the greatest mortality. The most threatening appearance of cholera thus far is in Brooklyn, and though the pestilence do not break out generally, the deaths from neglect of sanitary precautions are on the increase. From the miserable jealousy of these Aldermen, or from baser motives, the poor people of the lowest quarters are left without public care, to be carried off by dysentery, fever and cholera. Indeed, it would seem that the pestilence is allowed to enter Brooklyn in order that some wicked street contractor or petty official may reap larger profit from his neglect of the public good. We believe that the same thing would have been true in New-York, indeed that we should at this moment be under a dark cloud of pestilence and a thousand householders be mourning, if this City had been left, as the *World* and our Democratic cotemporaries desired last Winter, under the government of our Aldermen and the Common Council, instead of being put under the much-abused Legislative "Commission." The earnest part which this journal took in the formation of the Board of Health is justified by the event; and one other most striking instance is given of the advantage of Legislative Commissioners over the government of the low Democracy in this City. The Board of Health under Providence has saved this City; it has "stamped cholera out" in some quarters, and has prevented its appearing in others; it has applied the latest results of sanitary science to the care of the community, removed nuisances, cleansed—or forced to be cleansed—pestilential quarters, and at once disinfected the houses where the disease has appeared, and prevented its further spread. Above all, the knowledge that such an able and intelligent Commission were at work, has *quieted the public fear*—the greatest cause often of the prevalence of cholera. Who supposes that anything like this work would have been done, or with half the promptness and judgment, by the Aldermen, or Mr. BOOLE, or the old "Board of Health?" Under them cholera would by this time have reaped its fearful harvest, and the most dreadful calamity to business and human life in this City have occurred.

That the Board of Health has not accomplished as much in Brooklyn has been due to the fact that from some peculiarity of the street contracts, or from some other cause, they were obliged to defer to municipal authorities, and let public health wait on profitable jobs. We are rejoiced to see, however, that with or without contract, they have "authorized the Sanitary Superintendent to employ a sufficient force of men and carts to remove the accumulations of garbage and other filth now breeding cholera" in four wards of Brooklyn. This is as it should be. The public sentiment would sustain the Board in any debts they might incur for such an object, and we trust that they will act with as much vigor and as full success in Brooklyn as they have done in New-York.

THE INSURANCE INTEREST.—The past year has witnessed more large conflagrations involving heavy losses of property than have occurred in any preceding year. All who had their funds invested in insurance stocks became justly alarmed, and as a natural consequence companies began to exercise more than usual caution in the issue of policies, taking advantage of certain kinds of property peculiarly situated as the reason for exacting extraordinary high rates. With all these precautions, it appeared, to certain capitalists, necessary that some combination should be formed by which, if losses would not be less certain, profits would be more surely remunerative for the risks assumed by capital. To this end the officers of various Insurance Companies in different parts of the country met in this City yesterday, organized a National Board of Underwriters, adopted a constitution and by-laws, and elected permanent officers for the ensuing year. It was claimed at this meeting that the risks assumed by capital entitled stockholders in Insurance Companies to expect increased return for the use of their funds. Everything done at the meeting appears to have been in the most enthusiastic spirit. The Association thus formed may be in part a necessity of the time, but in proceeding to make a general onslaught upon insurers by the increase of rates a, nice discretion will have to be exercised by the companies no matter what may be the resolves of the National Board on that subject. That some measures may properly be taken for the protection of capital invested in this particular interest will not be questioned; but the prevention of disasters by fire is a subject also worthy of thorough consideration by insurers, and until this is attended to in earnest, high and even extravagant rates of insurance will have to be paid.

A CONTRAST.—The bill introduced by Gen. BANKS some time since, for the admission into the Union, upon easy terms, of the "States" of Canada West, Canada East, Nova Scotia, &c., does not seem to be received by the people of those Provinces with that enthusiasm which might be expected. In fact, we find it is generally laughed at, both by the Press and people, as well as in the Provincial Parliament, and not a solitary voice is anywhere raised in its favor. But we hardly suppose that Mr. BANKS expected an uprising in favor of annexation among the Canadians; and perhaps he only intended the measure as a piece of satire upon the political action of those with whom he always votes in Congress. His bill offers to the Canadian Colonies the privilege of assuming at once the position of co-equal States of this great free Republic, of being fully represented in both branches of Congress, and having a voice in all legislation, of becoming joint heirs to our heritage, and equal participants in all our privileges—including that of voting for either of the political parties which confer upon us so much happiness. It offers the Canadians all this, while it denies it to *our own Southern States and people*, and offers it all to them at once, though we are sure no one will assert that the Canadians love us very dearly, or that they are ardently attached to our Union and Government. Would it not be more in keeping with Congressional action to annex their territory by force, legislate for them without their consent, govern them by military law, forbid them representation, and teach them in general how they must bear and behave themselves upon all matters?—after learning which their case may be considered.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CANADIAN MINISTRY.—The late test vote taken in the Canadian House of Assembly on Mr. GALT's new tariff bill, shows very conclusively that on a motion of confidence the party of Union in the Provinces can, under all circumstances, count on a three-fourths majority. Mr. GALT's proposed changes lean strongly in the direction of free trade. The bulk of the articles heretofore paying a duty of 20 and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* are now put down to a uniform rate of 15 per cent. Some modifications of the details, however, have been made in the bill, at the instance of a class of Provincial manufacturers. But the measure, even as modified, is a most important concession to British free trade interests, and will be hailed with uncommon satisfaction in Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and Manchester. How the Provincial Exchequer will bear the heavy loss which these reductions is likely to entail remains to be tested. Mr. GALT is a courageous minister, and evidently has looked far enough into the future to have no fears of a deficit.

FREE PORTS IN THE PROVINCES.—The port of Gaspé, on the Lower St. Lawrence, and that of Sault St. Marié, on the northwestern frontier, have been *free* since 1859. A resolution has just passed the Canadian Legislature, placing these towns on the same footing as other ports of entry. A proclamation declaring the system abolished will be issued in a few days by the Governor-General. The change interests us to the extent that, as respects the Sault, it will make smuggling into the United States at that point more difficult than it has been of late years.

MEXICO.

Naturalization of Foreigners—Reported Occupation of Tampico by the Liberals—Departure of the Empress for Europe—Military Movements.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 14, 1866.

We have news from Mexico by the steamer *Paris*, arrived Thursday, and the *Manhattan*, arrived yesterday, both from Vera Cruz. Huachinango is occupied by a Liberal force.

MAXIMILIAN had decreed that letters of naturalization should be granted to all foreigners who should legally prove themselves to be possessed of any trade, profession or honest livelihood; or who had been in the service of the Empire in any employ; who should be considered as Mexicans and enjoy the same rights and be amenable to the same laws; but on no account should naturalization papers be given to the citizen of a country at war with Mexico.

MAXIMILIAN had recalled the Imperial Consul at Liverpool for having disobeyed the orders of his Legation.

The *Periodico Oficial*, from Zacatecas, gives the following items: Colotlan had been abandoned by the Liberals. The Liberal Chief, MARTINEZ, attacked Nizes in Sonora, the 13th of May last, but was repulsed. At last accounts MARTINEZ, with his command, was in the neighborhood of Guaymas. GARCIA MORALES was at the North American line receiving arms and powder. It was also said to be known that CORONA received at Altata six pieces of artillery which came from San Francisco, California.

The *Iris* of Tampico, announces the arrival of the French iron-clad gunboat sent up from Vera Cruz to the aid of the naval forces there at Tampico.

Tramallipan had been abandoned by the inhabitants on becoming aware of the approach of the Liberals from Sierra.

According to the *Ere Nouvelle* the suspension of the work on the line from Vera Cruz to Mexico had been known for some time, but it was expected would be of short duration. FORBES, BARRON & Co., the company's bankers, and representatives of the Imperial Railroad Company, had refused to pay the checks drawn on them by the agents in charge of the works. A large deficit appears to be the reason for this resolution, which produced a lively sensation in the city.

The Government had approved the law establishing a system of mutual exchange on the Post-Office Department, (the postal money order system, I suppose,) and had also approved the estimates for the Departments of War and the Treasury, the amount of which reached $14,544,663 05.

Letters from Monterey describe the situation of that part of the country in very dark colors—that the frontier is full of Liberals, who, if they do not constitute an army, at least number one.

The *Estafette*, on the situation of Tampico, says that considerable forces of the enemy have collected before that city, and grave fears are entertained for its safety.

The *Sociedad* reports that MEJIA had gone to take charge of the defense of the city.

Toluca had again been invaded by the Liberals under REGULES.

Previous to the departure of the *Manhattan*, at Vera Cruz, a despatch had been received from Mexico to the effect that it had been announced in the *Diario del Imperio* that the Empress would leave that city the 8th, to take the French steamer from Vera Cruz, the 13th for Europe. The *Diario* says the object of her journey is to attend to international affairs.

It was also rumored that Tampico had been taken by the Liberals, which was very likely, taking in view the previous accounts from that city.

A steamer arrived yesterday from Porto Rico with dates to the 30th. Sales of sugar at 3½c.@3¾c., and 4½c. for refined. Molasses 30c.

The Crisis Approaching—The Surrender of Matamoras—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MEXICO, Thursday, July 5, 1866.

Since my last the Empire has made a few steps more toward reaching the definite crisis of its existence.

I have on several occasions said that MAXIMILIAN has apparently made constant efforts to please the Mexicans, without any reference to party. To this end he has, as often as the opportunity presented itself, snubbed the French authorities here. Hence great troubles in the counsels of the Empire. After having tried all sorts of dodges, more or less honest, and more or less creditable to his judgment, in his efforts to constitute an Imperial Mexican Party, the poor, deluded, and apparently simple-minded, Emperor has been obliged to come to understand that to please the Mexicans it requires a little more energy than he seems to possess. After having been pulled to the right, tugged to the left, he has decidedly thrown himself, soul and body, into the hands of the Liberals. Remember that liberal in Mexico, and as applied to those here as well as to those who compose the club debating Mexican matters in New-York, means nothing of what it purports to mean everywhere else. Those good Liberals, now surrounding MAXIMILIAN, make use of their position as of old, to ruin and annihilate their political and even their business adversaries. They literally use their administrative power and their advising faculty to lead more surely to its destruction the throne that they have been chosen to support.

In my last I mentioned the inauguration of another section of the Chaleo Railroad. Since the accident which soon after happened, causing loss of life and limb, some public indignation has been expressed, and the sharp ministers thought the opportunity good for crushing one or two enemies. Under the pretext of some irregularity of construction, &c., the whole concern was pounced upon suddenly, and Messrs. ABBEU & Co. were turned out of their own office, and the property of the Chaleo Railroad declared forfeited, for the benefit of we do not as yet know who. No other question has for a long time raised such a universal cry of indignation. But what of it? The Chaleo Railroad does not the less now run under the direction of a commissary appointed by the disinterested Minister of Fomento. The good side of this action on the part of the Emperor is, that this is the first step that has been made in his name showing some decisive energy. Not, perhaps, of the right kind; but, after all, there was some pluck in the deed. It is also the first act which people seem to have taken the trouble to discuss.

We have had, as usual, a plentiful supply of battles, victories, defeats, in such confusion that I must confess to not having taken the trouble to read them. Still I could not help following the crowd in appreciating the loss of Matamoras, and the probable *pronunciamento* of Tampico against the Empire. These are signs of coming times.

Another topic which certainly has a significance that you will appreciate is the pension just granted to the widow of Gen. TARAGOZA. As you remember, TARAGOZA is the General who compelled LORENCEZ to raise the seige of Puebla. In a word, he compelled the first French expedition to fall back on Vera Cruz. This victorious Mexican did not live long to enjoy the glory he richly deserved for that valiant deed. His widow was decreed a pension by the Juarez Government, which pension, of course, has not been served. The other day MAXIMILIAN liberally decreed that La Señora TARAGOZA deserved a pension, and actually took the French money to pay it. What do you think of this? Yes, Sir, French money to recompense the man who drove the French out of the healthy part of Mexico. You may imagine if the contents of the baggy red trousers appreciate the delicacy of the compliment. As to the Liberals, this has elevated their pretentions to a very high pitch. I actually met three of the principal leaders coming out of the Fomento yesterday. The *Conservadores* keep mum, and consider that their hour for the good things of office is decidedly past.

The movement of evacuation by the French is going on charmingly. It will apparently take place—that is, if nothing turn up to prevent it. We see numbers of a new sort of officers about the streets. They are the leaders of the 20,000 *Cassadores* now being organized. The officers are plentiful enough, but I am yet to meet the first private or Sergeant.

Marshal BAZAINE has at last taken his departure for his promenade militaire toward San Luis and Monterey. These and other places, including the City of Mexico, are being fortified. What does this mean? The French seem actually to unite their efforts to shoulder down the very idol that has cost them so much to set up. They will not make any new military effort, it is said, and MAXIMILIAN must now and henceforth look to his own popularity and resources to keep himself where they have placed him. *Nous verons.*

Our tongues are completely free here, and we actually enjoy the liberty of blessing or cursing the Empire at our own discretion.

Passports are no longer necessary to come in and go out of the Empire. This is one good, sensible de

cree. Its practicability is certain, as the foreigners themselves will have the working of it in their own hands.

Our 4th of July passed off quietly. Still, it was respected. The Declaration of Independence was read, and some dining was gone through at the American Consulate.

The rainy season has fairly set in. Our walks must be taken in the morning, as the regular afternoon showers of necessity shut us up in our houses.

FRIDAY, July 6.

The pony extraordinary was detained one day over, so that I am able to add, that this is the birth-day of the Emperor. We have just witnessed that part of the ceremonies, in which the public at large is allowed to participate. According to the etiquette of the Imperial Court of Austria, the Sovereign does not show himself in public on his own *fête* day. The Empress performs the duties of the occasion. A plank-way covered with canvas had been constructed, leading from the main door of the palace to the Cathedral. This Imperial road was lined on both sides by all the troops stationed in the City of Mexico—about 1,000 strong. Of course the majority of these troops were French, the Mexican army being but thinly represented. A very tame and limited crowd caught what they could of the great events happening in the Imperial presence. The Mexicans are a patient people, and they were waiting very patiently. Not a word betrayed the least hurry or excitement. Of course the greater proportion were from the lower order of the population. The few dressed individuals that bravely walked through the mass, were principally foreigners. Presently the military orders were repeated along the line, and the beating of the drums announced that CARLOTTA, Empress of Mexico, was going to walk the Imperial trail. First came five tall members of the Imperial Body Guard, (otherwise called *Guarde Palatine*,) shining in their rich attire of scarlet and silver. Then about twenty servants, also attired in scarlet. Then the officers of the household of the Empress, more or less gilt, and bespattered with crosses and medals. Then another edition, but much more numerous, of the handsome Palatine Guard, walking, halberd in hand, in two files. Between these two files walked the Empress. I would like to tell my lady friends how she was dressed, but I could only see the head of Her Majesty by stretching up on the toe-end of my American boots. All I could see was her head, and that was really a handsome one, although crowned with a golden crown, which I suppose is a real Imperial one. Some how or other Her Majesty did not look happy. Evidently many deceptions have darkened the days and hours of greatness. She towed the mark, however, with all the stateliness worthy of her birth, glancing a little to the right and left, as if in search of some act or look of sympathy. But nothing whatever gave her the least opportunity to brighten the solemnity of her features by one of those smiles that she knows so well how to make effectual. Not one cheer was heard, not even could I catch any hat but mine raised. Indeed it looked more like a funeral march than a festive procession. Truly, the Mexicans are not a demonstrative people, or Her Majesty is not popular. Still, CARLOTTA has tried hard to do some good to this people—of course I mean in her own way, which is generally a tolerably stiff one. After all, I came home sorry. For here was a distinguished woman followed by several others, passing processionally before a crowd of men, and these men did not so much as take off their hats. Mrs. Mexicano, however, somewhat brightened my ideas and recalled me to my Republican propensities, by curtly stopping me in the middle of my sympathetic lamentations, with "Served her right, why did she come to Mexico." I guess MAXIMILIAN and CARLOTTA came to Mexico because they did not know any better.

MEXICANO.

The Alleged Insurrection—News from Mexico—Probable Early Departure of the Empress Carlotta.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturddy, July 14, 1866.

This community has been in a state of excitement ever since the receipt of the news of a revolution on a large scale at Madrid, brought by the steamer *Liberty*, from New-Orleans, on the 8th. Everybody is speculating, more or less, concerning the party now in power, rendered of still more interest to this Island, now that they have elected and sent forth their representatives to Madrid, endeavoring to obtain from the Crown their so much-longed for and descanted upon political reform. The people are really divided into two factions, the Spaniards who oppose it, and the Cubans the promoters of it—although there is a certain class of the natives very loud in denouncing the reformists as miserable apostates, avowing also that they do not represent the masses.

The Board of Health decided on the 9th inst. to subject all vessels from New-York to a quarantine of five days for those which may not have had any case of disease during the voyage, and longer, as the case may require it, for those having had the slightest disease on board. This measure, the justice of which I dare not impugn, will leave us without any communication with the Gothamites for the rest of the Summer, to say the least. The Spanish bark *Ogoña*, arrived this day from Liverpool, with a general cargo, has been quarantined five days, as it appears that there were a few cases of cholera at that city when she left; also the Spanish bark *Joaquina Victoria*, from the same port.

The new Intendente, Señor COLMENARES, is pursuing a policy which seems to please everybody. He is feared very much indeed; and I can say, from personal observation and hearing, that there has not been one-third of the smuggling usually carried on here that there was previous to his taking possession of the office.

The new tariff, proposed by ARMILDEZ DE TOLEDO, seems to have been laid on the table for good, as we hear nothing more about it.

The Spanish steamer *Paris* arrived here on the evening of the 12th, with dates from Vera Cruz up to the 6th inst., and the American steamer, *Manhattan* arrived a few hours after, with dates to the 8th. By her files I see that the Empire was fast approaching a collapse. Tampico had been very closely invested ever since the fall of Matamoras, and it was reported to have fallen into the hands of the Liberals. I have it on good authority that just before the starting of the *Manhattan*, a telegram had been received from the City of Mexico stating that the Empress was to start for Europe on the 9th, ostensibly to exert her influence toward the success of the intended loan; but if the truth were told, it would appear that her considerate husband is very anxious to get her away. Gen. MENDEZ was doing his utmost in behalf of the Empire, on the battle-field.

EXCHANGE.—There has prevailed a fair demand for Europe, and considerable business has been done, closing at an advance upon my last quotations: London, 19¼@19½ ₱ cent. premium; France, 6¼@6½ per cent. premium; Hamburg, 40@39½ ₱ dollar. On the States the tendency to a decline is evident—26@27 ₱ cent discount; Gold, short sight, 12 ₱ cent. premium. FREIGHTS very dull, and the market with a downward tendency; masters are firm in their pretensions, and rather than accept the offering rates, some are preparing to leave in ballast; the charters are very few at 1½ for sugar boxes, rnd 4½@5 for hhds. do.

The SUGAR market has at last shaken off the dullness into which it was thrown by the discouraging advices received from Europe and the States; some transactions have taken place within the last two days; prices, however, are well sustained, and it is with difficulty that planters can be persuaded to let go their Sugar D. S. No. 12 for anything below 7rs. It closes firm.

Muscovado is lingering likewise, the views of buyers and holders differing widely.

MOLASSES is held very firm at the outports at 5¾@6¼ ₱ keg for good clayed, and 6¾@7¼ for Muscovado.

Sales on the wharf have been quite brisk, there appearing to exist a good disposition on the part of our wholesale dealers to operate extensively, doubtless from the expectation that the supplies will be cut short soon, as the war spreads in Europe.

BROOMS—Sold 500 dozen, ex *Albertina*, from New-York, at 20rs. ₱ doz.

HAY—467 bales ex *J. Scott*, from New-York, at 26rs.

TOBACCO—Stocks continue light spite the advanced period; operations are at a stand still in the rural districts, owing to the discouraging news; the only transaction reported comprises about one hundred bales, low quality for South America, supposed to have been below the ruling prices, $120 for fives; $50 for sixs; $30 for the sevens. Nothing has yet come to light about the French contract, of which there are rumors. The prospects of the crop are all that could be expected under the circumstances.

CIGARS—The Tariff Bill in the States, coupled with disadvantageous reports from elsewhere have depressed our market. Prices are pretty well sustained.

HAVANA.

Quarantine of Five Days on United States Vessels—The Government Revenues.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 14.

The most important news in Havana is that the Board of Health of the city has determined to establish a strict quarantine of five days upon all vessels arriving from the United States; even those vessels provided with clear bills of health will be quarantined for three days, while in case of sickness aboard, the quarantine will be for an indefinite length of time.

The revenue from the Royal Government Lottery for the last year has been, in round numbers, $2,477,700. The Director Rozo has resigned, and ECHEVARRIA has been appointed in his place.

From the Havana Weekly Report, July 14, it appears the Board of Health is now subjecting all vessels from infected ports to a quarantine—three days for those clearing a clean bill of health; five days for those having a defective bill of health, and a pass to the quarantine ground at Mariel for those having had any deaths or disease on board during the voyage.

The British brig *Alice Franklin*, BROWN, master, arrived at this port yesterday from New-York; was placed in quarantine in accordance with the above regulations; the number of days not stated as yet.

Exchange on the United States 26 to 27, to compare with 23 in 1865.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 19.

About $250,000 in gold dust arrived here from St. Joseph yesterday in the hands of passengers from Montana.

The schedule of the premiums of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, to be held here in the first week of October, has been published, and is ready for distribution. The list of premiums will amount to $23,000, and embraces every department of agricultural and mechanical labor, and is open to competition from all parts of the Union.

POLITICAL.

TENNESSEE.

Passage of the Constitutional Amendment.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, July 19.

In the House this morning the Constitutional Amendment was ratified by a vote of 43 yeas against 13 nays, two members refusing to answer to their names.

Governor BROWNLOW sent the following telegraphic dispatch to Washington:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, July 19—12 M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

My compliments to the President. We have carried the constitutional amendment in the House. Vote 43 to 11, two of his tools refusing to vote.

(Signed.) W. G. BROWNLOW, Governor of Tennessee.

Judge FRAZIER, of the Criminal Court before whom the case of P. WILLIAMS, Representative from Carter County, who applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was tried, to-day delivered his opinion, sustaining the application. Warrants were issued to-day to arrest the parties who arrested Mr. WILLIAMS, Messrs. HYATT and TRAIN.

A Union Convention—A Long Speech from Gov. Morton.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Wednesday, July 18.

The Union Congressional Convention for this district was held at the Fair Grounds to-day. Five counties were represented. About 6,000 persons were present, including many ladies. J. MCCAMPBELL was elected Chairman. A speech in the forenoon from Hon. D. D. Newcomb, of Indianapolis, was warmly applauded. At 2 P. M. Gov. MORTON appeared, accompanied by Gen. GRESHAM and others. Gov. MORTON appeared very weak, and was assisted to the stand, where, taking a seat, he delivered an eloquent address of nearly three hours' duration. During its delivery he was frequently greeted with vociferous applause.

Johnson National Union Convention at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 19.

The Johnson National Union Convention, at this city, to-day, was very thinly attended, the number of delegates not exceeding one hundred and twenty-five. Three Congressional Districts were unrepresented. None of the speakers invited from abroad were present. Only those who supported LINCOLN and JOHNSON in 1864, and now support the Johnson restoration policy, were allowed to participate. Gen. SOL. MEREDITH presided. Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed.

A series of resolutions were adopted.

The first expresses ardent attachment to the Union of the States under the Constitution; denies the right of secession; holds all attempts null and void; declares all States now States in this Union as before the rebellion; denies the power of the General Government to exclude a State from the Union or govern it as territory.

The second declares confidence in President JOHNSON undiminished; approves the general policy of his administration; indorses his restoration policy as wise, patriotic, constitutional, in harmony with the loyal sentiments and purposes of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform on which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President.

The third, under the Constitution, rightly prescribes the qualifications of electors reserved to States, and it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any part of the country in opposition to the wishes of the citizens thereof.

Fourth—All States are entitled by the Constitution to representation, and all loyal members duly elected should be admitted into Congress without unnecessary delay, each House judging the qualifications of its members.

Fifth—The payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated, and no debt whatever incurred to aid treason or rebellion should ever be paid.

Sixth—The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors, and the families of the fallen should be cared for by the Government; and the President's determination to give offices to soldiers is indorsed.

Seventh—Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention are expected to coöperate only with loyal Union men.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 19.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Committee held a meeting at the Parker House to-day, at which a resolution was adopted recommending the assembling of a Convention of all persons favorable to the policy of the President upon the subject of the restoration of the States, for the purpose of selecting delegates at large and delegates from the several Congressional districts to the Philadelphia Convention." It was also voted by the Committee that the call be so worded as to embrace all who desire the union and restoration of the States and the supremacy of the Constitution.

Movements of Vallandigham.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, July 19.

Hon. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, Hon. J. D. BRIGHT, and Hon. C. J. FAULKNER, passed through this city last evening *en route* to Washington for an interview with the President. A gentleman who traveled with them says that one of the objects of the mission is to recommend the appointment of Hon. J. B. WELLER, formerly Goeornor of the State of Ohio, now of California, as Secretary of War, in view of the anticipated retirement of Secretary STANTON.

CALIFORNIA.

The Ship Hornet—Settlement of the Black Point Property Case—The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, July 18.

The cargo of the ship *Hornet* was largely insured in the Pacific Insurance Company, and it is nderstood that the losses are being promptly paid in gold coin.

One hundred and thirty-three thousand pounds of No. 1 American shipping grade wool have been sold during the past week, at prices ranging from 16c.@21c. ₱ lb. A large amount of this goes per ship *Lookout*, loading for Boston.

In the case of EMIL GRISAR *vs.* IRWIN MCDOWELL, Judge FIELD, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday gave judgment in favor of the defendant. This confirms the Government in possession of the property known as Black Point, on which fortifications have been erected.

The receipts of bullion from all quarters since July 1, amount to $2,000,000.

Mining stocks remain firm, but transactions are limited; Ophir, $270; Yellow Jacket, $550; Savage, $910.

Legal-tenders, 71.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, July 19.

The steamer *Golden Age*, sailed to-day for Panama, with $1,360,195 in treasure, of which $1,115,000 goes to New-York.

The army worm has invaded some portions of the interior of the State.

An auction sale of Havana cigars to-day showed a slight decline on medium grades. Dark grades did better.

The van guard of the overland immigration arrived at Carson on Sunday.

Arrived, ship *Favorita*, BUSH, New-York and steamer *Sierra Nevada*, from Victoria, with $35,000 in treasure.

Mr. BUTLER, of the Collins Telegraph Expedition, left Victoria, July 5, with seventy men, to explore the Skeena River, open the route to the interior and afterward ascend to the head waters of the Skikeen River.

Mining stocks steady. Gould and Curry $722; Ophir $290; Yellow Jacket $565; Belcher $155; Chollor $187. Legal tenders, 70¾. Market firm.

Hamilton College Commencement.

UTICA, Thursday, July 19.

The commencement of Hamilton College took place to-day. The weather was delightful, and the attendance, as usual, was large. Rev. Dr. FISHER to-day closed his connection with the College, and made a very felicitous valediction, after which, resolutions highly complimentary to the reverend gentleman, were read on behalf of the trustees and faculty of the institution.

The graduating class numbered thirty-four, and their oratorical efforts reflected great credit upon themselves as well as upon Rev. ANSON T. UPSON, their distinguished Professor of Elocution. Mr. SAMUEL DARWIN WILCOX, of Neapoli, was the valedictorian of the class.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

D. D.—Rev. George F. Wiswell, Wilmington, Del.; Rev. Dr. Terrier Burns, St. Catharines, C. W.; Rev. Chas. S. Robinson, Brooklyn, N. Y. Doctor of Laws—Hon. David L. Seymour, Troy, N. Y.; Hon. John Dean Caton, Ottawa, Ill. Doctor of Philosophy—Dr. Horace Lathrop, Cooperstown, N. Y.; Prof. Martin Luther Stoever, Gettysburgh, Penn. Master of Arts—John W. Rountree, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac B. Poucher, Oswego, N. Y.; Albert M. Hustis, Albany, N. Y.

INDIANA.

Taxation of National Banks.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, July 19.

The Court of Common Pleas for this county, in a case made up by the National Bankers' Association of Indiana, decided yesterday that the stock of National Banks of this State are not liable to tax for State or municipal purposes under the present State laws, not from any defect of power, but from defective State legislation.

The Anti-Rent War.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 19.

Everything has been quiet at the seat of war to-day. No forward movement was made owing to the unexpected detention of Col. CHURCH in this city. The troops are under strict discipline, and the most rigid orders against interfering with or trespassing on private property have been issued. Guards are posted at different points, and suspicious characters are challenged and examined.

Large numbers of men were loitering about the encampment this afternoon, but they were quiet and orderly.

The persons arrested yesterday were all admitted to bail to appear before the next Grand Jury. A forward movement will be made to-morrow, and in certain quarters apprehensions of assistance are expressed.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, July 19.

Cotton unchanged. Sales, 1,600 bales. To-day's receipts, 25 bales. New-York Exchange par@¼ premium.

Gen. SHERIDAN'S order regarding the erection of monuments for commemorating the rebellion, &c., was recalled before publication.

The Louisville Sangerfest.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, July 19.

The city authorities and many of the most prominent citizens are making extensive preparations for the North American Sangerfest which is to be held here on the 24th, and which it is supposed will be the largest musical festival ever held in the country.

Honors to Gen. Sherman.

HANOVER, N. H., Thursday, July 19.

At the Dartmouth College Commencement to-day, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN.

Lake Disaster.

CHICAGO, Thursday, July 19.

The bark *Coquette* was wrecked off Waukegan during the gale last Tuesday night, and four men were drowned.

Newspaper Enterprise.

BELFAST, Me., Thursday, July 19.

The *Republican Journal* appeared to-day, after a suspension of eighteen months.

Benefit for the Portland Sufferers at Saratoga.

The ladies at Union Hall, Saratoga, have arranged to give their aid to the victims of the great fire in Portland. A series of *tableaux vivants* has been gotten up, and the sale of seats began on Wednesday in the north parlor of the hotel. Mr. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, of No. 8 West Twenty-fifth-street, New-York, and of the Union Club House of Saratoga, paid $250 for the first choice—the same price that GENIN paid for the first JENNY LIND ticket. We believe the first *tableaux* were to have been given last evening.

Amusements.

CRISPINO E LA COMARE.—We trust there will be a large attendance at Niblo's Garden this evening when the favorite "Crispino" will be produced with a cast quite excellent in every respect. BELLINI, whose only fault is a tendency to exaggerate, will appear in his deservedly admired rôle of *Crispino*, and Mlle. CANISSA will, as his wife, share his ill and good fortune. Never mind the Garibaldi Fund business; the opera is a pleasing one, the artists are among our best, and the opportunity is rare. On Saturday a grand *matinée*.

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Sweepstakes Under Saddle on the Fashion Course—Dexter Defeats General Butler and Toronto Chief—The Fastest Race on Record—Time, 2:24 1-4, 2:19, 2:22.

Yesterday the most memorable trotting contest ever known on Long Island, came off at the Fashion Course. It was a sweepstakes trot of $1,000 each, mile heats best three in five, under saddle, and was contended for by three of the fastest horses in America in this style of going. These were the celebrated *Dexter*, *Toronto Chief* and *Gen. Butler*. *Dexter* had previously made the best time on record in the annals of trotting, having in his memorable match against time trotted a mile under saddle in 2:18 1-5. *Toronto Chief* had distinguished himself by making under saddle in his match with *Commodore Vanderbilt* a half mile in 1:08. *Gen. Butler*, in the same way of going, had trotted a mile in 2:21. A contest between three such famous horses attracted, as might have been anticipated, an immense assemblage of spectators, upward of 5,000 people being in attendance. The day was highly favorable, a cool breeze agreeably tempering the heat of the sun's rays. The track was in admirable condition for fast time, on which the betting was very extensive. None were prepared to witness such a splendid record made, 2:22 being the general average of time bets. In the pools, *Dexter* was an immense favorite, selling for $375, *Toronto Chief* for $115, and *Gen. Butler* for $75. WM. DOBELE rode *Dexter*, JOHN MURPHY rode *Toronto Chief*, and JAMES EOFF *Gen. Butler*.

FIRST HEAT.—After two attempts a start was effected, *Toronto Chief* getting a length the best of it. Going around the turn he was two lengths ahead of *Butler*, while *Dexter* having broken up, lost fully twenty lengths. At the quarter-pole *Toronto Chief* was three lengths in advance, *Dexter* trotting with astonishing speed, being at this point only the same distance behind *Butler*. Time, 36 seconds. They maintained these positions long the backstretch and past the old old Judges' stand, *Dexter* gradually gaining on *Butler*. At the half-mile pole the *Chief* was two lengths before *Butler* and the latter a length before *Dexter*—time 1:12¼. All three horses trotted magnificently along the Flushing stretch, and at the three-quarter-pole *Dexter* and *Butler* were head-and-head, only half a length behind *Toronto Chief*. Turning into the homestretch DOBELE let out *Dexter*, and, passing *Toronto Chief* with great ease, he came home an easy winner by a length, in 2:24¼. *Butler* having broken up at the distance was only able to gain third place.

SECOND HEAT—*Dexter* sold for $210; *Toronto Chief* $49, and *Butler* $30. A capital strrt was effected, *Dexter* at the time showing a length and a half in advance, which he increased to twy lengths at the quarter pole, the *Chief* being as far before *Butler*; time 35½ secs. At the half-mile pole he was three lengths ahead, in 1:10. On the Flushing stretch the three horses seemed to put forth all their powers of speed, and it was evident that the heat would be an extraordinarily fast one. At the three-quarter pole *Butler* and the *Chief* were head-and-head together, with *Dexter* three lengths before them. Coming up the home-stretch *Dexter* increased his lead, and finding that he had the heat safe, DOBBLE eased him, and he crossed the score a winner by four lengths in *two minutes nineteen seconds*, the fastest time in a race on record. *Butler* was second, MURPHY having pulled *Toronto* up.

THIRD HEAT.—No betting, as any odds could have been obtained on *Dexter* winning. Directly after the start, both *Butler* and the *Chief* broke, and *Dexter* led four lengths around the turn, when he himself went up, but was still ahead as they passed the quarter-pole in 34 seconds. Breaking again, he was passed by both *Toronto Chief* and *Butler*, the former being two lengths before the latter at the half-mile pole, and *Dexter* four lengths behind the black horse. Time—1:11. On the hurling stretch *Dexter* gave *Butler* the go by, and turning into the homestretch he closed upon the *Chief*, carried him to a break half-way up, and won with the greatest ease by six lengths in 2:22; *Butler* beating *Toronto Chief* by a length for second place. The riding of DOBELE was the theme of general admiration.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 19.—Sweepstakes $1,000 each; $500 forfeit; mile heats, three in five, under saddle.

W. Dobele named b. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Eoff named blk. g. General Butler	3	2	2
D. Pfifer named br. s. Toronto Chief	2	3	3

TIME:

	Quarter Pole.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	0:36	1:12¼	2:24¼
Second heat	0:35½	1:10	2:19
Third heat	0:34	1:11	2:22

Closing Exercises of Grammar School No. 54, at Bloomingdale.

An invitation to attend a public school exhibition at One Hundred and Fourth-street and Tenth-avenue, at 8 o'clock in the evening, is no joke by any means. You start from the City Hall at 6 o'clock, getting room for your toes on the narrow platform of an Eighth-avenue car, and with Christian fortitude you cling to the vehicle a half-hour or so, in the delusive hope of getting a seat below Houston; but, alas! at every corner above Canal a fresh irruption of homeward-bound travelers crushes into the car, and no seat is vacated before you reach Fortieth-street. You are at the southwestern corner of the Park at about 6:35, already weary and needing something for the inner man. But the Summer travelers to the Park have exhausted the palatable food in the score of saloons hereabouts, and there is not a morsel left more tempting than the hard, black bread which delights the German stomach and is an abomination in the sight of an American; not a cup of coffee, not even an inviting glass of lager. A long, dreary ride in a wheezy, crazy concern which was once a railway car takes you to the summit of the Park, at One Hundred and Fifth-street; and here you climb a staircase which lands you at the head of a shady cow-path, threading which two blocks or so brings you up in the rear of the Bloomingdale School-house. You are just in time.

The edifice is highly creditable to the public-spirited citizens who fought it into existence. It is the only public school building in the City that rejoices in a cupola, and appears to be as well adapted to school purposes as any building now under the control of the Board of Education. Considering the sparse population and the limited attendance—the average is only 275 pupils—it is a paradise in comparison with some of our schools; for it has light, ventilation and space in abundance, and there is not a stench pen within the radius of a mile. The school could well accommodate 500 pupils. Its cost was $15,000.

Mr. ARTHUR MCMULLEN, principal of the Grammar Department, is assisted by Misses MARY CUNNINGHAM, MARGARET PORTER, and REBECCA G. KNAPP. Of the Primary Department Miss ELIZA KNAPP is principal, and Misses ELIZABETH KINNAIRD, SUSAN THOMPSON, SARAH ELLIOTT, and GEORGIANA PORTER are assistants. The Trustees are Messrs. BENJAMIN MOORE, of Manhattanville; JOHN HART, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; DAVID H. KNAPP, of Bloomingdale; JOHN SCALLON, of Carmansville, and JOHN STRATTON, of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Second-avenue. The Inspectors are Messrs. JOHN G. TIETJAN, of Fifty-second-street and Tenth-avenue; HOSEA B. PERKINS, of Fort Washington, and R. L. LARREMORE, of No. 234 East Fiftieth-street.

Promptly at the hour designated in the programme, the children—mainly misses of from seven to thirteen Summers—were in their seats, arrayed in white, and their faces wreathed with smiles. Soon their parents and friends began to pour in, and before the commencement the large hall was densely thronged. Mr. JOHN STRATTON made a brief congratulatory speech in opening the exercises, and the pupils then entered upon the following

PROGRAMME.

Solo and Chorus—"Prayer from Moses," Miss Coates.
Recitation—"The Brave Man," Master Wylie.
Dialogue—"The Volunteer," Masters Finnegan, Brown and Augmeyer and Miss Cooper.
Chorus—"On to the Field of Glory," School.
Recitation—"Matrimony," Miss Ray.
Dialogue—"The Gipsy," Misses Moloughney and Tone.
Chorus—"The Storm," School.
Recitation—"The Well of St. Keyne," Miss Cooper.
Dialogue—"The Young Rebels," Masters Winterson, Brown, Finnegan, Emerson, Heifferty and Braisted and others.
Duet—"All's Well," Messrs. Stratton and McGregor.
Recitation—"Is it Anybody's Business?" Miss Garside.
Dialogue—"The Arithmeticians," Masters Griffith and Townsend.
Ballad—"Would I were a Boy Again," Mr. George Simpson.
Recitation—"Hagar in the Wilderness," Miss Porter.
Solo—"Come from Afar," Miss Coates.
Recitation—"Sheridan's Ride," Mr. Gillespie Miller.
Humorous Song—"The Bold Privateer," Mr. John A. McSorley.
Patriotic Chorus—School.
Dialogue—"The Model School," Misses Strong and Besson and Masters Strong, Ferguson and others.
Duet—"The Bird Let Loose," Misses Besson and Porter.
Solo—"Beware," Miss Strong.
Recitation—"War Inevitable," Master Moloney.
Solo—"You'll Remember Me," Miss Schleper.
Closing Chorus—"America," School and Guests.

After which Mr. HOSEA B. PERKINS addressed the assembly briefly, and the children were dismissed. It is noteworthy that not a single member of the Board of Education or representative of that institution took the trouble to attend this interesting entertainment. Among the distinguished visitors was Mons. BLOT, of culinary fame.

National Union Convention.

A meeting was held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, for the purpose of choosing a Committee from the several Congressional Districts to appoint delegates to the Convention which will be held in Philadelphia on the 14th of August.

A series of preambles and resolutions were read by Mr. ACKERMAN, showing the uncertainty which hangs over the country's future, and the necessity for all Union men to harmonize, and act with promptitude and energy in carrying out the objects of the Convention. The resolutions were adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to select delegates:

Fifth district, P. NOLAN, PETER RELYEA, JOHN HOSIER; Sixth district, JOHN H. DECKER, J. D. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. LEWIS; Seventh district, CYRUS SCHOONMAKER, W. W. LYONS, ANDREW CARGAN; Eighth district, JOHN L. NOYES, PETER WOODS, S. MCCORMACK; Ninth district, WILLIAM GARNETT, GEORGE C. NEWMAN, D. B. NORTHRUP.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

"THE MIGHT OF THE REPUBLIC."—Mr. O. H. OLDROYD, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued a novel photographic sheet containing one hundred and ten likenesses, with autographs, of the officers of the army and navy who achieved the most prominence during the last war, together with those of such civilians as BEECHER, BANCROFT, BELLOWS and others, who distinguished themselves by their patriotic labors. It is hard to see why WENDELL PHILLIPS and some others who might be named should find a place among those who impersonate the Might of the Republic, but this is, perhaps, a matter of taste. An advertisement elsewhere tells where and how this photograph may be procured.

FIRE IN WEST-FORTIETH-STREET.—At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the dyeing establishment of CHARLES DEGRAWDY, No. 79 West-Fortieth-street, which was speedily extinguished by Officer CRONLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, though not until some dresses left for cleaning, were damaged to the amount of $500. Insured. The building, owned by S. V. HOFFMAN, suffered to the extent of $200; insured. The fire was caused by benzine fumes arising from the dyeing tubs becoming ignited by the fire in the furnaces.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—Mrs. SHERIDAN, residing at No. 447 Ninth-avenue, died yesterday morning, from the effects of prussic acid, which she had swallowed the night previous, with the intention of destroying her life. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest will be held to-day. No cause for the act was given, and no further particulars could be gained.

CHOLERA.—At 9 o'clock the Twentieth Precinct Police telegraphed for disinfectants to be sent to the rear house of No. 345 West Thirty-sixth-street, where a colored woman named GREEN is lying badly sick with cholera.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A colored man named ISAAC MCKENZIE, aged 36 years, died suddenly last evening at his residence, No. 249 Elizabeth-street. The Coroner was notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SUNSTROKE.—Inquests were held by Coroners LYNCH and SMITH yesterday in the following cases, mostly *coup de soleil*: Mary Winter, No. 448 Atlantic-street; Michael Graham, No. 54 Atlantic-street; Thos. Duffy, No. 435 Columbia-street; Thos. Hughes, No. 160 Amity-street; Eliza C. Crawbuck, No. 358 Court-street; Andrew Killan, Forty-seventh Precinct Station-house; John F. Massy, No. 43 Prospect-street; James Torrush, No. 82 Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn; Frederick Brookman, Long Island College Hospital; Charles Bruelbeck, Surgeon on steamer *Western Metropolis*, lying in Atlantic Dock; Bridget Flood, at Forty-fourth Precinct Station-house; Charles Simonson, No. 24 Bond-street; Andrew Sherman, No. 114 Division-street; Eliza Burkhardt, No. 91 Oxford-street; Lucy Schwenker, No. 5 Dock-street; Wm. Wilson, No. 22 Navy-street; Thomas Tyrrell, No. 55 Fulton-street; John Pugh, No. 188 York-street; Bernard Canner, Franklyn-street, Greenpoint. The total number of deaths from all causes yesterday were 22, mostly from sunstroke.

THE CHOLERA IN BROOKLYN.—The cases reported on the cholera bulletin are as follows: ERASMUS GUNLESSON, between Walcot and Sullivan streets, vomiting and purging at midnight of the 17th; 18th, 7 A. M., cramps; 11:30 A. M., skin cold, perspiring, tongue cool, pulse thready, sense of heat in abdominal region, watery evacuations; still living. ROBERT LYNCH, corner of Sullivan and Conover streets, diarrhœa and vomiting at 4 P. M., July 17; surface cold and clammy; discharges like soap-suds; died at 9 A. M. ELIZABETH FITZGERALD, aged 45, residing at No. 127 Degraw-street, diarrhœa, vomiting and cramps at 8 A. M., July 18; collapse at 4 P. M.; died at 7 P. M., July 18. CATHARINE GLASS, aged 52, residing at No. 236 Bridge-street, vomiting and purging at 2 A. M., July 18; discharges like soap-suds; no collapse; mild case; will recover.

A MISSING LADY.—Mrs. CATHARINE NICOTT, widow of the late Dr. LOUIS NICOTT, No. 50 Union-avenue, left her home about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening, stating to her niece that she would only be absent for a few moments, and has not since been heard from. The lady is 40 years of age, light blue eyes, five feet in height, and wore, when she left home, a light calico dress, a cape of second mourning, and straw hat. She is possessed of considerable property, and has a life policy for $2,000. Since the death of Dr. NICOTT, some eight years ago, the lady has fretted a great deal and lived rather secluded. Lately she has had some trouble about a sum of money due her, and the anniversary of her husband's death occurring about this time, brought on a fit of melancholy which has probably produced aberration of mind. She leaves one son and one daughter.

WOODS ON FIRE.—The woods in Suffolk County, commencing at the Holbrook Station, have been burning for the past three days. The fire commenced on the 17th, and has been burning ever since. A large extent of woods, fences, &c., have been destroyed, but the amount is not stated. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by sparks from a locomotive of the Long Island Railroad.

EFFECTS OF THE THUNDER-STORM ON WEDNESDAY.—The effects of the thunder-storm in the Eastern District on Wednesday afternoon were even more disastrous than reported yesterday. Besides the terrible boiler explosion at LAWRENCE & SONS' cordage factory in Bushwick-avenue, by which Engineer WM. BOYLE met a terrible death, and property to the amount of nearly $20,000 was destroyed, ten private residences were more or less damaged by unroofing, &c. The entire loss of property in the district by this terrific storm will amount to about $30,000. At Greenpoint, the handsome liberty-pole erected by the Democrats in the Presidential campaign of 1860, was struck by lightning and entirely demolished.

NEW-JERSEY.

MORE FATAL CASES OF SUN-STROKE IN JERSEY CITY.—Among the cases of sun-stroke in Jersey City, Tuesday and Wednesday, three others were reported to have died yesterday afternoon. Deceased were GEORGE MURRAY, steward of the Cunard steamer *Persia*, HANNAH MCALLERMAN, who resided at the corner of Railroad-avenue, an unknown man who was employed at Carroll's bakery in South-fourth-street. In the case of the unknown domestic, whose death on Wednesday morning has already been noticed in these columns, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict censuring her employer for neglect, both before and after she died.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—A man named MICHAEL WALSH, who resides at No. 145 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, fell from a rear window on the third floor, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, receiving injuries of so severe a nature that he died before medical assistance could be summoned. Deceased had been asleep in a chair at the window, which extends down to the floor, and it is supposed that he must have lost his balance some way and fallen backward. WALSH was a native of Dublin, 46 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN RAILROAD.—A fatal accident occurred on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, at Tenafly station, on Wednesday evening. A deaf and dumb man, who was walking on the track, was run over and almost instantly killed by the 6:25 train from Jersey City. The engineer did not see the man until too late to stop the train. Every effort was made to warn him from the track, but owing to his unfortunate malady he was unable to hear the signals. The body was brought to Jersey City by the 8 P. M. train from Piermont, death having taken place before the train arrived. From papers found upon the person of deceased, it is supposed that his name was ANTHONY KIRKPATRICK, and that his father resides at Rothsay, C. W.

Portland.

HERRING'S SAFES

FROM THREE TO FIVE DAYS IN THE HOTTEST OF THE FIRE.

THEY SAVE THEIR CONTENTS IN EVERY INSTANCE,

AND PROVE THEMSELVES TO BE

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE NOW MADE."

PORTLAND, July 11, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel and Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Fourth of July, with its usual festivities and pleasures, came to a sad termination on the afternoon of that day by the breaking out of the largest fire that ever took place in this country, destroying half of the business portion of the city, with numerous dwellings. Our store, which was in a three-story brick building, was completely swept away by the devouring flames. We were carrying on the jewelry business. We had one of your large size Champion safes in use, which contained our valuable jewelry and watches, also our books, papers, and some money, which were preserved in good condition. The covers of the books and some of the watches and jewelry are discolored by the steam from the fire-proof composition; not a leaf of our principal books is injured; not a word is erased from our books or papers; *every line and word perfectly legible*; our jewelry and watches can be cleaned. We were unable to remove this safe and open it until Tuesday, the 10th—a period of more than *five days after the fire*. The heat around it was of the most intense character, as its exterior distinctly shows, the iron being badly warped and sprung. The brass knobs and ornamental plates on the doors were entirely *melted off*. The heat closely resembled that of a furnace, for the iron was at a *white heat*. We would add that a safe which will preserve its contents in such a fire proves its superiority, and is thoroughly fire-proof.

Respectfully yours, GERRISH & PEARSON.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 13, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The large fire which occurred July 4th entirely destroyed our extensive stove manufactory; also, our office, which was in a separate wooden building, two stories in height. The safe, one of your Herring's Patent Champion, was in the *second story*; it fell to the ground. We got it out during the fire by means of chains. *It was red hot.* We had it cut open on Saturday. The books and papers contained in it were all preserved.

Yours, truly, N. P. RICHARDSON & CO.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 10, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: This once beautiful city has been the scene of the most terrible conflagration ever known in the history of fires on this continent. Fifteen hundred buildings were destroyed, covering an area of more than two hundred acres, reaching a mile and one-half in length, by an average of half a mile in width. The building in which we had the office of the Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Company was entirely consumed. We had a large number of books and papers; these, with other valuables, were all locked up in one of your large size "Fire-Proof Safes." We dug it out of the ruins on Saturday where it remained three days and a half. After cutting it open, to our great surprise and gratification the contents were preserved in excellent condition, the covers of the books were drawn by the steam of the fire-proof composition. Every line and word in our books and papers are perfectly legible; not a leaf of our books or a paper show the marks of fire. When we take into consideration the magnitude of this fire, the terrific heat to which your safe was subjected, no water having been thrown on the ruins or on the fire, proves your safe to be perfectly fire-proof. The ordeal through which safes have passed in this severe test, many having been completely burned up, warrant us in saying that too much praise cannot be bestowed on "the Herring," *as every one of your make preserved its contents.*

Respectfully yours,
EDWARD SHAW, Trea. of P. M. F. Ins. Co.

PORTLAND, July 16, 1866.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The devastating fire which took place in our city on the afternoon of July 4, unparalleled in extent and number of buildings destroyed by any fire that ever took place in this country, entirely consumed our large sugar house and office. We were using one of your large size folding-door safes. It was in the *third story* of our office; when the floor gave way it fell into the cellar on a heap of burning sugar, where it remained until Thursday, when we removed it and had it cut open; it contained our general books, valuable papers, insurance policies, a record of our Government bonds, TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS in bankbills, and some currency; all of them were preserved in excellent order—*not a mark of fire on them!* Every line is perfectly legible. The covers of the books were drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling; they can be rebound; the leaves are perfect. This safe was subject to a very severe test. We are very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well.

Respectfully yours, J. B. BROWN & SONS.

Manufactured only by
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.

—*[Advertisement.*

The Best of them All.

Rev. J. L. Holme, Pastor Pierrepont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., after expressing in a letter to the manufacturers his "*extreme satisfaction* with the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine," goes on to say: "We have now had it long enough to test it thoroughly, and *we find it, in all respects, all that could be desired.* We have used the 'W. & W.' and other expensive machines, but it is *the unanimous opinion of the household that* YOURS IS THE BEST OF THEM ALL."—*Advertisement.*

Othello's Mother

Was lucky in having a magic handkerchief which subdued his father entirely to her will; but could she have sprinkled it with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS, she would have found it doubly easy to lead the old gentleman by the nose.

Indigestion Cured by MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS. Nervous or sick headache cured by MARSDEN'S SANATIVE PILLS. Depot, No. 487 Broadway. 25 cents per box.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Levett's Switenia for Cleansing and preserving the teeth, giving firmness and tone to the gums, imparting sweetness to the breath, and affording a delightfully refreshing feeling to the mouth. For sale everywhere. Try it once, you will use no other. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Terwilliger & Co.'s Improved Triple flange fire-proof safes, burglar-proof vaults, &c.; also large assortment of second-hand safes. At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Second-hand Safes in Large Numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Dyspepsia Tablet, S. G. Wellings', for indigestion and heartburn. Sold by all druggists.

In thousands of cases Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, such as teething, griping in the bowels, wind colic, &c., has been used with perfect and never-failing success in thousands of cases. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Mothers, do not fail to procure it.

In many instances horses which have been given up as useless from spasm, quittor and founder have not only been relieved, but completely cured by Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve. It is impossible to realize what it will do until you have tried it. Sold at druggists, harness-makers, and at depot No. 49 Cedar-st.

Lyon's Insect Powder for exterminating roaches, ants and vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LYON. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but *Lyon's*. Sold by all druggists and by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

They Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They strengthen the system.
They purify the breath and cure sour stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, enervation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delicate females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any dealer has not got it report to
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

We desire to call attention to the SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. The analysis shows it to contain a large per cent. more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kissingen, Vichy, or any other Spring water in the world. Its tonic, diuretic, and cathartic properties are wonderful, and invigorate the system in a remarkable manner. We understand it is being kept by the principal Druggists, Hotels and Grocers.

Ague.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain cure. Has stood the test of years in the valleys of Mississippi and Missouri, and is the sovereign remedy in all infected districts. Sold by all druggists.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, New-York, wedding and visiting cards, note paper, monograms, &c. Best in the City.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

The "Ætna" Noiseless Lockstitch Sew-ING MACHINE, manufactured by PLANER, BROWNSDORF & CO., No. 84 Bowery, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing *both* stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Company's new Family Sewing-machine now ready; also, Buttonhole Machine. No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Florence Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machines—Best in the world. FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sew-ing-Machine and Buttonhole-Machine, 625 Broadway.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—HUTCHINGS.—On Thursday, July 19, at the Astor House, New-York, by Rev. F. L. Patten, MATSON WILLIAMS to LOUISA HUTCHINGS, all of Bermuda.

DIED.

ARMOUR.—At Bergen Point, on Wednesday, July 18, PAUL ARMOUR, of Irvington, aged 64 years.

His friends and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Irvington-upon-Hudson, on Saturday, 21st., at 12 M. Carriages will be at depot on the arrival of 9:25 A. M. train from 30th-st., New-York.

ACKLAND.—Suddenly, at Woodbridge, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, of paralysis, DOROTHY ACKLAND, widow of the late John Ackland, of New-York City, aged 66 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son, Thomas R. Ackland, and the members of Eastern Star Lodge No. 227, Corinthian Chapter No. 159, and Morton Commandery No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 96 East 27th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BROWNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. LIZZIE BROWNE, relict of B. Frank Browne, in the 42d year of her age.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, (Rev. Mr. Paddock's,) on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be conveyed to Greenwood. The members of Fortitude Lodge, F. & A. M., and other friends are invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia and Rochester papers please copy.

BROWN.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 18, WILLIAM BROWN, a native of Scotland, aged 33 years.

His funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 202 East 48th-st.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday, July 19, MARY ANNA CHAPMAN, in the 6th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents, Beacon-av., near Palisade, Hudson City, N. J.

CRAVEN.—On Thursday, July 19, at the residence of his son, Alfred W. Craven, TUNIS CRAVEN, aged 85 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 10½ o'clock on Saturday morning, 21st inst., from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

DELAPLAINE.—On Tuesday evening, July 17, of apoplexy, Hon. ISAAC C. DELAPLAINE, aged 48 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 4½ P. M., from his late residence, No. 294 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DOLSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 19, near Yonkers, WILLIAM HENRY DOLSON, from injuries received by a fall.

Notice of funeral in this evening's and to-morrow morning's papers.

FUREY.—On Tuesday, July 16, JAMES FUREY, Ex-Street Commissioner, in the 43d year of his age.

His funeral will take place on this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., near 4th-av. His friends and those of his brother-in-law, John J. Kelly, are requested to attend the funeral without further notice.

FLOY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 17, HENRY FLOY, son of the late Rev. James Floy, in the 24th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Harlem M. E. Church, on 125th-st., without further notice.

The members of his class, the Class of '64, Columbia College, are requested to meet Thursday evening, July 19, at 8 o'clock, at No. 10 Lexington-av., corner of 22d-st.

GRANT.—On Wednesday, July 18, JEAN GRANT, in the 87th year of her age, a native of Stranraer, Scotland.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the house of her son, Alex. Grant, No. 3 1st-av., Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Friday afternoon at 3¼ o'clock. Cars leave 27th-st. Depot, New-Haven Railroad, at 2¼ o'clock, returning at 4:40 and 7:30 P. M.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, July 19, after a short illness, IDA LOUISE, infant daughter of William and Mary C. Gardner, aged 9 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 272 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HILLS.—In Augusta, Ga., Thursday, July 12, JOHN M. HILLS, in the 46th year of his age.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

JONES.—On Tuesday, July 17, at 7 P. M., ASAHEL JONES, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, July 20, at 3 P. M., from No. 33 East 33d-st., one door from Madison-av.

KELLY.—On Tuesday morning, July 17, at Far Rockaway, L. I., after a long and suffering illness, which she bore with Christian resignation and meekness, MARY ANN, wife of John Kelly, Sheriff.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, John Charles and Alexander McIlhargy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, where a solemn High Mass of Requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will be interred in the Cathedral vault.

LANE.—At Mount Holly, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, Mrs. LYDIA B., widow of the late Rev. George Lane. Funeral Saturday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LOWERRE.—On Wednesday, July 18, after a sudden illness, WM. J. LOWERRE, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley-place, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M.

MCGLYNN.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, July 18, M. J. D. MCGLYNN, in the 34th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are invited to attend a solemn Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, in St. Stephen's Church, East 28th-st., on Saturday, the 21st inst., at 9 A. M. The funeral will take place immediately afterwards.

MOIR.—On Thursday, July 19, JANE MOIR.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brothers, John and William Moir, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Smith, No. 300 West 12th-st., on Friday, July 20, at 2 P. M.

MONTANYE.—At Port Monmouth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 18, ELMER E., only son of Charles and Rebecca Montanye, aged 5 years.

OVINGTON.—On Thursday evening, at 9:09 o'clock, CATHERINE C. OVINGTON, widow of James Ovington, aged 69 years, 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 120 Macdougal-st., without further invitation.

O'NEILL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, July 18, at 3 P. M., Mrs. SAMUEL O'NEILL, in the 32d year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 58 Butler-st.

Deceased was a daughter of Rev. James Bridge, of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

POLSON.—On Thursday, July 19, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. John Thomson, No. 116 West 37th-st., JANE ROSS, wife of Angus Polson, merchant, Galt, C. W., and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Ross, of Loch Broom, Scotland.

Funeral on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RYNO.—At Astoria, on Wednesday, July 18, of congestion of the brain, CAROLINE A., wife of Crowell H. Ryno, of Astoria, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. Steamer *Sylvan Stream* leaves Peck-slip at 9½ o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance on her arrival at Astoria Landing. The remains will be taken to Manhasset for interment.

SHORT.—On Wednesday evening, July 18, FRANCIS ELIZABETH, only child of Thos. H. and H. Elizabeth Short, aged 1 year and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 188 West 38th-st., on Friday, July 20, at 1 P. M.

SILLIMAN.—On Thursday, July 19, BERTHA SILLIMAN, infant daughter of James R. and L. Elizabeth Silliman.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 317 East 84th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica and Albany papers please copy.

SALTON.—At Elizabeth City, N. J., on Thursday, July 19, SUSAN H. SALTON, widow of the late Thos. Salton, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Water-st., Elizabeth City, this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

SOUTHARD.—At Peekskill, on the Hudson, on Wednesday, July 18, THOMAS D. SOUTHARD, in the 53d year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on Friday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WIGGINS.—On Tuesday, July 17, WILLIAM J. WIGGINS, in the 29th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 114 West 11th-st., on Friday morning, July 20, at 9 o'clock. Cars will be at the Harlem Depot to convey persons attending his funeral to and from Bronxville.

WEBB.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 18, ALBERT WEBB, of the firm of William S. Corwin & Co.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of William S. Corwin, No. 222 East 10th-st., on Friday, July 20, at 12 o'clock.

WHITING.—At Long Branch, on Wednesday evening, July 18, JOHN LONGSTRETH, infant son of Francis and Adeline Whiting, aged 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral from the house of his parents, No. 335 5th-av., on Friday, July 20, at 3½ P. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 50.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 27, East River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, short whiskers all around his face; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, dark pants, shoes, no socks or stockings.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 51.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at Pier No. 30, East River, aged about thirty years, stout built, dark hair, good teeth, full face; dressed as follows: no hat, black silk waist, plaid skirt, hoops, striped frock.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 52.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, reddish hair, full face, about five feet six inches high; supposed to be an emigrant; found on the person the following article: a baggage check.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 53.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about forty years, slim built, light hair, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet nine inches high, moustache; supposed to be Fidel Verrioms, a discharged soldier; found on the person the following articles: a discharge paper of Company C, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 54.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at New York Hospital, aged about fifty-one years, stout built, gray hair, good teeth, full face; supposed to be August Christian Schefeler, from a passport, supposed to be a German; found on the person the following articles: letters addressed to Mr. L. King, No. 473 Second-avenue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 59 and 60.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at No. 54 Park-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair and eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: White waist and striped petticoat; appeared to be a German woman.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, aged about twenty years, stout built, brown curly hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face, five feet nine inches high, red moustache, dressed as follows: Kossuth hat, dark muslin coat, dark vest, dark mixed pants, good boots, no socks or stockings.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found in Fourteenth-street, and brought to St. Vincent Hospital, aged about forty years, stout built, whiskers all around of new growth, longest on the chin, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, thick cloth coat much worn, woolen shirt and drawers, blue necktie; had valise with him.

Also, the body of an unknown man was brought to the New-York Hospital, aged about sixty years, stout built, brown hair, and bald on the top of his head, red side whiskers, supposed to be an emigrant.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, slim built, dark brown hair, five feet ten inches high, red whiskers all around his face, light moustache, regular features; clothes to be seen at New-York Hospital.

Also, the body of an unknown man was found at New-York Hospital, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, dark brown hair, mixed with gray, no whiskers, good teeth, full face, five feet eight inches high; clothes at Hospital.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 61.]
CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

The body of an unknown woman was found at foot of Forty-second-street, North River, aged about forty years, stout built, dark hair, plaited on side of face, good teeth, full face, five feet seven inches high, dressed as follows: White chemise, dark sack, dark woolen petticoat, garter round left leg; been in water several days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

LOUIS NAUMANN, Coroner.

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THE BEST PURGATIVE IN THE WORLD.
RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,
COATED WITH SWEET GUMS,
Superior to sugar,
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The only vegetable substitute for calomel or mercury known to the world, and superior to all purgative, alterative or cathartic pills in general use.
THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,
REGULATE THE SYSTEM
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from the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, skin and other secretions all
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THE BEST SUMMER DRINK EXTANT!
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
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SATURDAY 3 P. M. MOVEMENT.

The Committee on the above movement have much pleasure in announcing the following addition to the names already advertised of those who have closed at 3 P. M. on Saturday:

Messrs. Lord & Taylor, H. E. Legrain, J. & C. Johnston, Smillie & Co., E. Williams & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., and others.

The purchasing public are respectfully requested to transact all business previous to that hour on Saturdays.

W. JOHNSTON, JR., Secretary.

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PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT!
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Warranted the only sure and perfect cure for piles, leprosy, scrofula, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. For internal and external use. All dealers will return the money in every case of failure. No cases of failure in piles or humors the past 8 years. Sold everywhere.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer EDINBURGH, on SATURDAY, July 21, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices, as follows: Stations A and B, 8:05 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:36 A. M.; Station G, 7:25 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

HILL'S HAIR DYE, ONLY 50 CENTS. Black or brown. Instantaneous, durable, natural, best and cheapest; contains as much as dollar sizes. Depot, No. 66 John-st. Sold by all Druggists.

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ROMAN LOAN.

AMERICAN ISSUE—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS.

To insure the Treasury of the Holy See complete independence during the negotiations pending between the Governments of France and Italy for the liquidation of the Papal State debt, His Holiness, Pope Pius IX., by Pontifical Act of the 11th of April, 1866, decreed the emission by subscription of the loan now offered to the public.

Although former loans have commanded nearly par, His Holiness, in view of the present condition of monetary matters, not wishing to impose a sacrifice upon those willing to assist him in surmounting his present temporary embarrassments, as well as to present inducements to capital, has decided to issue this loan at sixty-six (66) dollars gold for the one hundred dollar gold bond.

The bonds, payable to bearer, are 500 francs, or $100, (gold,) each bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, in gold, the coupons payable semi-annually, on the 1st of April and the 1st of October, in Paris, or in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, at the current rate of exchange. The issue, being at $66, (gold,) will give more than 7½ per cent. interest on the investment.

From 1870, $12,000 will be annually appropriated for the purchase of the bonds; the amount of interest of those canceled will be applied to the further reduction of the debt.

It is believed that this loan will commend itself to capitalists generally, and undoubtedly will to all good Catholics having at heart a desire to prove that His Holiness never addresses himself to them in vain.

No investment can present greater security than one guaranteed, as this is, by the pledged faith of a State which has always punctually fulfilled every engagement of the Pontifical Head.

Subscriptions received and coupons paid at the following banking houses:
Messrs. Edward Blount & Co., Paris, France.
Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., Nassau-st., corner Pine, New-York.
Messrs. Drexel & Co., No. 34 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
Messrs. ——, New-Orleans.

Subscriptions also received by Mr. JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Mr. Robert Murphy being the bearer to us of introductory letters from the Apostolic Nuncio at Paris, we feel authorized to commend most earnestly the objects of his mission to the reverend clergy and faithful of our diocese.
Given at New-York this 23d day of June, A. D., 1866.
JOHN, Archbishop of New-York.

The venerable Catholic clergy throughout the United States and the Canadas (to expedite this good work) will please receive subscriptions and the amount thereof and forward the same, by draft or express, to the Central Office, at the banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., marked on the envelope, "Pontifical Loan," on receipt of which the bonds will be immediately transmitted to them.
ROBERT MURPHY, Agent.

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer for sale the Seven Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the North Missouri Railroad Company, having thirty years to run. Coupons payable in New-York on Jan. 1 and July 1, in each year.

Before accepting the agency for sale of these bonds, we made careful inquiry into the condition and prospects of the road, which was examined by Mr. Wm. Milnor Roberts and others, on our behalf, and their highly satisfactory report enables us to recommend the bonds as first-class securities, and a safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds ($6,000,000 in all) will be used in extending a road already completed 170 miles into North Missouri, to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and also westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth) and other railroads leading up the Missouri River, so that this Mortgage of $6,000,000 will cover a complete and well-stocked road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these bonds, the income of the road of course increasing every year.

The Railroad connects the great City of St. Louis, with its 200,000 inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell $500,000 at the low rate of 80 cents, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income and adds 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office,
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOAN FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA FOR ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Proposals will be received up to 3 P. M. on Wednesday, July 25, for one thousand bonds of the State of Louisiana of one thousand dollars each, payable in 1886, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

These bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved 22d December, 1865, and for the purpose of providing money to defray the cost of rebuilding, under the supervision of a Board of Levee Commissioners, the levees on the Mississippi River, and reclaiming for cultivation extensive districts of country most favorable for the cultivation of cotton and sugar. 4,668,124 acres of swamp lands, belonging to the State of Louisiana, are specially pledged as security for these bonds, and the proceeds arising from the sale of said lands are designated as a Sinking Fund by law to pay interest on bonds, and as applicable to their redemption by purchase.

The debt proper of the State of Louisiana does not exceed four and a half millions of dollars, and the State has preserved an unstained reputation in respect to its public faith. Its resources are large and its productions of great importance, and its bonds offer to investors of capital a certain and reliable security.

Applications for bonds can be made to the undersigned, at the banking house of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st.; but the rejection of bids is reserved.

TOBIAS GIBSON, ROBERT B. JONES, A. W. WALKER, } Levee Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
The directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. upon the premiums earned during the year ending with 30th June, ult., on all policies entitling the holders thereof to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip therefor will be issued on the 20th of September.

ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND
for the payment in full of the SCRIP ISSUED IN 1861,
with six per cent. interest thereon, payable Aug. 10.

ALSO,
A CASH INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip for the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, payable 20th September.
Transfer-books to be closed from 1st to 20th September.

ALSO,
a semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, 16th inst.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

GRENVILLE WINTHROP. EUGENE WINTHROP
GRENVILLE WINTHROP & CO., NO. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE, GOLD, BUSINESS PAPER, ETC.
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BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for Travellers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1866.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 27th June, instant, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAS. VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WM. K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WM. S. FAITOUTE,	CHAS. BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOS. B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 28th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 2, 1866.
THIS COMPANY WILL ISSUE REGISTERED bonds, of the denomination of $5,000, without coupons, both interest and principal being payable to order, upon the surrender, for cancellation, of equivalent amounts in any of its similar coupon bonds. The conditions upon which such registered bonds will be issued will be made known on application to this office.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY, HAVING DISCONtinued business, has reinsured its risks with the HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway.
Policy-holders are requested to exchange their policies for those of the latter Company, which may be done at their office. JOHN HONE, President.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, falling due on the 1st of November next, are requested to furnish us on or before the 10th August proximo with their address and the amount of said bonds held by them. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

No. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	109¼	109½	June, 7-30	103¾	103⅞
Coupon, '81	109¼	109½	July, 7-30	103¾	104
5-20 Regist'd, '62	105	105¼	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	113⅛	113⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62	106¾	107	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '64	105⅛	105⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅛	112⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65	105⅛	105¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Registered	99	99⅛	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅛	110⅜
10-40 Coupon	99	99⅛	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	108⅛	108⅜
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅝	106⅞
Gold	150¼	150⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	106⅛	106⅜
August, 7-30	103⅝	103⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅝	105⅞

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Accounts solicited—4 per cent. interest allowed on daily balances—have removed to No. 14 Nassau-st., in our new marble block.

UP-TOWN ACCOMMODATION
for the storage and safe keeping of valuables.
THE STUDIO VAULT,
No. 51 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., offers unsurpassed security to parties leaving town for the country or Europe, in its fire and burglar proof accommodations for the reception of
FAMILY SILVER,
jewels, Government and coupon bonds, bullion, cash boxes, artists' studies, and valuables of all descriptions. To families and capitalists residing in the upper part of the City the "Studio Vault" affords a much-needed convenience, and the aim of the institution is to meet this expanding requirement, by insuring at a reasonable premium, and providing a security which is not equaled by any other company.
Private office for the use of customers.
Private safes, with combination and other locks, to rent by the year.
Down-town office No. 57 Wall-st.
RICHARD P. RUNDLE, Manager.
E. NILSEN, Superintendent of Vaults.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY, No. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1866.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the PACIFIC PEARL COMPANY will be held at No. 38 Broad-st., Room No. 8, on August 8, proximo, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing five Trustees to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year; for the purpose of voting on the question of an increase of the capital stock to 30,000 shares, at a par value of $100 per share; and for other purposes.
JOHN CHADWICK,
WM. HENRY TIFFANY,
W. M. B. HARTLEY,
JULIUS H. KROEHL,
G. WRIGHTSON.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE funds past due coupons of Tennessee bonds, without charge.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE Land Scrip purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 60 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1866.
1866.—JULY INTEREST.—The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after SATURDAY, July 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July.
Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will bear interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.
Bank-books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.
Six Per Cent Interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; Five Per Cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Present Deposits $2,000,000
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
All deposits made on or before the 21st of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., New-York.
Deposits made now, or on or before July 21, will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
H. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.
Deposits made on or before July 21 will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5,000 and under, free of Government tax.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax.
Deposits before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $1,973,945 11.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
INTEREST commences July 1 is SIX PER CENT. and FREE OF TAX.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual DIVIDEND on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 16, 1866. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.; SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3D-AV., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third WEDNESDAY in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 P. M.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
W. J. BARNES, Secretary.
SURPLUS JULY 1, 1866..........$50,135 45

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND. The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st August. JAMES H. RIELLY, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
The NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
No. 12 WALL-ST., July 11, 1866.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.
STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1866.
A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 18 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., due Oct. 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also ordered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same time.
Shareholders and bondholders registered at New-York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to the 20th, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 2 NASSAU-ST., COR. WALL, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
The Board of Directors of this company have declared a semi annual dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from date till Aug. 2.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) per cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 9th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL, NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.—JULY DIVIDEND FOR 1866.—The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on all amounts of five hundred dollars and under, and four per cent. per annum on all amounts over five hundred dollars (free of Government tax,) on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of July. Interest not called for will be added to the principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND—A CASH DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent. to stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand. Also a scrip dividend of FORTY PER CENT. to policy holders, entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued on the 1st of September, 1866.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a Dividend of Five Per Cent., in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the first day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July, instant; and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 3d day of August.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20, 1866.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by this Company, payable Aug. 1 next, free of Government tax. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York. The transfer-books will be closed from July 21 until Aug. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16th day of July, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum, free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. (free of tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. Transfer-book closed until that date.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1866.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next. By order.
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 16, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto the usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six and Five per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT S. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) has this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., July 9, 1866.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1866.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has THIS DAY been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN, E. D., July 13, 1866.
THE WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent. payable on and after the 16th instant, free of Government tax.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. P. HODGSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August. R. BUCK, Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w F*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LUDWIG KNOOP, JULIUS KNOOP, GOTTFRIED KNOOP and JOHN T. HANEMANN, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the Christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs,) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow & Son, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand two hundred dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 3, 1866.
CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Rev. stamp, 50 cents, duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HERMANN MARCUSE and HERMANN R. BALTZER, plaintiffs, against CARL FOCKE, —— FOCKE and —— FOCKE, (the christian names of said last two defendants being unknown to these plaintiffs) trading under the name, style and firm of Carl Focke, Widow and Son, and CHARLES WHIST WALTER, defendants. Summons for a money demand on contract; com. not served. To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City, County and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 37 Wall-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand one hundred and seventy dollars, with interest from the twentieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 6, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
[U. S. Int. Rev. fifty-cent stamp duly canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City and County of New-York, State of New-York, on the 18th day of July, 1866. CHAS. M. DA COSTA, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
jy20-law6w-F*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Plaintiff, against LEWIS P. BEERS, Defendant. Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 458 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, with interest from the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs of this action.
R. S. B. EASTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
[U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.]
The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1866.
law6wFri R. S. B. EASTON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ASTROLOGY.

NO. 165 BOWERY, MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant and gifted lady, tells all you wish to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

CHEAP FUEL.—BEST QUALITY OF COKE AT $5 per chaldron, delivered by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and 15th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.
Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named vessels, together with all their stores, anchors, boats, &c., belonging to them now on board, viz:
The JOHN ADAMS, side-wheel double end ferry-boat of 474 tons; length on deck 148 feet; breadth of beam 32 feet; over all 50 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 2 inches; draft 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.
The ACHILLES, side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck 160 feet; breadth of beam 24 feet; over all 46 feet; depth of hold 8 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.
The MAYFLOWER, side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck 164 feet; breadth of beam 23 feet; over all 43 feet; depth of hold 6 feet; draft 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.
The ISLAND CITY, side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck 158 feet; breadth of beam 22 feet; over all 36 feet; depth of hold 5 feet; draft 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder 38 inches; stroke of piston 8 feet; rebuilt at Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.
The JOHN S. IDE, screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck 135 feet; breadth of beam 22½ feet; depth of hold 7 feet; draft 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1,300 barrels; in fine condition and well found in all her outfits.
The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights, and from their drawing but little water are fine market-boats—now only sold for want of further use by the Government.
Terms cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. W. BRADLEY, Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 12, 1866.
BY DIRECTION OF THE QUARTERMASTER-General, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without fail, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:
Thirty-two wards, entire length, 4,743 feet; tank-house and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2,500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's Kitchener's; 7 feet long and 4 feet high. Also, all the lead and iron pipes used for service, supply and soil pipe used in the hospital.
The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size. Terms of sale, cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account. The buildings which are within the line of sentinels must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser. The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.
The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot; the lead and iron pipe will be sold by the pound, as they lie buried in the ground, to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden at 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.
Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., and of the undersigned.
The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered if they are considered unfair or disadvantageous.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet-Major and A. Q. M.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1855, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, the 29th day of September, 1866, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1867, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.
No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.
All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.
EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.
CINCINNATI, June 22, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. au24-lawtoct26
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. oc27-lawtod28
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. d29-lawtom29
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. mh30-lawtom31
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee. jel-lawtojy26
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF COMMOdore Chas. H. Bell, U. S. Navy, Commandant of this station, I will sell at public auction, at this yard, on MONDAY, July 30, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:
About (10,000) ten thousand cubic feet promiscuous white oak, white oak curve, live oak, chestnut, chestnut flitch and hackmatack timber. Also a lot of white oak, live oak and hackmatack knees. For further particulars, see handbills at storekeeper's office.
EDWD. HOOKER, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander, Naval Storekeeper.
NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1866.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JULY 20, AT 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 23 East River:
400 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
3,755 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Prince*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store, 300 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
at their Salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, by order of Simeon Draper, U. S. Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 2,000 BALES GULF, UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amay, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the Salesroom of the Auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
30,000 TONS OF SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
JULY 25, 1866.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1866.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their FORTIETH AUCTION SALE OF COAL on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,
30,000 TONS
of FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of August next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be more fully known at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of 7 cents per ton, within ten days thereafter at the office of the Company. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.
SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Penn., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:
(3,000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED.)
Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.
Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.
By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES, Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army, Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT SALESROOM, No. 37 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of preserved
SERPENTS AND REPTILES,
being the choicest specimens from the collection of a celebrated naturalist.
ALSO,
a very fine collection of stuffed birds, both native and foreign, of the most rare and delicate plumage, and put up by one of the very best modern taxidermists.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
TAX SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the directions of Title 2, Chapter 427, of the Laws of 1855, that a list of all lands liable to be sold for taxes, assessed and levied in the years 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859 and 1860, and of certain lands liable to be sold for taxes levied in the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, has been forwarded to each of the County Treasurers and Town Clerks in this State; and that so much of the several parcels of said lands as may be necessary to discharge the taxes, interest and charges which may be due thereon at the time of sale, will, on the 12th day of November next, and the succeeding days thereafter, be sold at public auction, at the Capitol, in the City of Albany.
Dated ALBANY, July 18, 1866.
jy20-law12w THOS. HILLHOUSE, Comptroller.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
First—For building a sewer in Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—For paving with stone blocks Forty-ninth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.
Third—For paving with trap blocks Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue.
Fourth—For regulating and paving with stone blocks Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip.
Fifth—For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, between Third-avenue and a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—For flagging Ninth-avenue, west side, between Forty-fourth and Forty-sixth-streets, full width.
Seventh—For flagging sidewalk in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street.
Eighth—For laying crosswalk in Fortieth-street, between Third-avenue and Lexington-avenue.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—
First—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.
Second—All the lots to the extent of half the block on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Third—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fourth—All the lots on both sides of Water-street, from Old-slip to Coenties-slip, to the extent of half the block on either side.
Fifth—All the lots on both sides of Seventieth-street, from Third-avenue to a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.
Sixth—Four lots on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-streets.
Seventh—All the lots on the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth-street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-eighth-street.
Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Fortieth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 13, 1866.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1866.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE PER CENT. PENALTY will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
W. H. KING, Water Registrar.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between GURAUER & CO. and JULIUS FRIEDLAENDER, No. 100 Bowery, has this day been dissolved.
JULIUS FRIEDLAENDER.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1866.
The firm will continue under the name of GURAUER & CO.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1866.
THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween A. L. DUNCAN & CO. is this day dissolved. The business will be carried on at No. 5 Park-place by J. LANE, formerly with A. L. DUNCAN & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WRITER OF LONG EXPERIENCE for the City Press would like to purchase an interest in a city or country newspaper. Address B., Box No. 123 Times Office.

$2,500 CASH WILL GET HALF INTEREST in a cash business, on account of sickness. Address K. C. J., Box No. 165 Times Office.

AN OIL REFINERY FOR SALE, IN THE immediate vicinity of this City. Apply to MATHEW ANDERSON, 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN WITH LIMITED means desires to engage in an established business. Address A., Box No. 130 Times Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, COMBINING THE MAXIMUM OF EFFICIENCY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 300 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York: mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

POLICEMAN'S SHIELD LOST—NO. 269—on 18th inst., in Whitehall-st. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to the First Precinct Station-house, No. 54 New-st., or to No. 300 Mulberry-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract teeth without pain or injury, 13,000 patients and the medical profession can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEETINGS.

YALE COLLEGE.
The Class of 1826 will meet after the Alumni Meeting WEDNESDAY, July 25, at the house of Dr. BISHOP No. 245 Church-st., at 2 o'clock, and are invited to the same place in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

BARTLETT & DEMOREST'S SEWING-MACHINE, with valuable improvements, makes the elastic knot stitch, and is in every particular the ne plus ultra family sewing-machine. $25. Agents wanted. No. 473 Broadway.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AND ROCKING HORSES.—A large assortment ready for delivery at the factory, Nos. 130 and 132 East 20th-st., near 4th-av. D. T. WASHBURN, Manufacturer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Aug. 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:
(1,400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.
This wood consists of about ONE-THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.
(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad.
This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac River, leading to which there is a direct and level road.
All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.
Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) Fifty Cords and upward, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.
Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.
The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
M. I. LUDINGTON, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, July 16, 1866.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, instant, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and 20 per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.

PLANS AND DESIGNS FOR A NEW CAPITOL, AT ALBANY.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF "THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS," ALBANY, July 13, 1866.
Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the office of the Commissioners, on application in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
C. E. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, July 25, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
For regulating, grading and curbing New-avenue, east and west.
For regulating, grading and curbing Thirty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and Mount Morris-square.
For regulating, grading and curbing One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, between Fourth and Eighth avenues.
For regulating, grading and curbing Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
For flagging and reflagging Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, New-York, July 13, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 265 F-st., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1866.
PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.—Separate sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which are required for immediate use at Washington Navy-yard, viz.:
200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds chain links, 1¼ inch diameter and 15 inches long.
90,000 (ninety thousand) pounds chain links, 1⅛ inch diameter and 12½ inches long.
40,000 (forty thousand) pounds chain links, 1 1-16 inch diameter and 12 inches long.
5,000 (five thousand) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2⅞ inch round bar iron (refined.)
1,500 (fifteen hundred) pounds 2⅝ inch round bar iron (refined.)
2,000 (two thousand) pounds 2¼ inch round bar iron (refined.)
The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy-yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.
Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.
CALVIN C. JACKSON, Paymaster United States Navy.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1866.
TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INdorsed "For Building a Dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and building a dwelling-house in the Central Park near the Receiving Reservoirs. The amount of security required will be $2,000.
Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Chief Engineer at this office, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, July 18, 1866.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for building a Stone Tower, Engine House and Boiler House, at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, the 3d day of August, 1866, at which time they will be publicly opened, for furnishing the necessary material and completing the construction of a stone tower, engine-house and boiler-house at or near One Hundred and Seventy-third-street, near the High Bridge.
Plans and specifications, and all information, can be obtained on application to the Engineer's Office, High Bridge, where blank forms of bids can also be obtained. The amount of security required will be thirty-five thousand dollars.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1866.
TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Rotunda, City Hall Park, until 11 o'clock A. M., of TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1866, for the supply of Cast Iron WATER PIPES, viz.:
5,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 12 inches internal diameter.
16,000 feet of Cast Iron Water Pipe, 6 inches internal diameter.
1,000 feet Cast Iron Water Pipe, 4 inches internal diameter.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings," together with the name of the bidder and date of its offering.
The amount of security required will be Ten Thousand Dollars.
Specifications and blank forms of bids can be had on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 18 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, July 16, 1866.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED UNTIL MONDAY, the 23d inst. for the sale to the Quartermaster's Department of two yachts or sail-boats complete, of from 25 to 30 tons each.
The boats are to be well built, in good condition, and fitted in every respect for immediate use, and to be delivered in this City.
Terms of payment: Cash in current funds on delivery.
Persons proposing will state particularly what they will furnish beside the hull itself. Proposals to be marked "Proposals for Sail-boats," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. STEWART VAN VLIET, Chief Quartermaster, D. E.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, formerly at No. 657. Children's cloaks and suits, infants' wardrobes, French lingerie for ladies and children, imported chemises, yokes, ladies' ready-made undergarments, ladies' and misses' sets, handkerchiefs, &c. Initials and coats of arms embroidered, stamping for embroideries, &c., &c.

R. H. MACY.
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS.
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH STREET AND SIXTH-AVENUE.

JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

MILLINERY.

GLADIATOR HATS AT L. BINNS' MILlinery, No. 577 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Theatre. Turbans and Sundowns; black lace bonnets, new style; straw hats and bonnets at half price; traveling bonnets and Sea-sides.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,
800 FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

CARRIAGE, HARNESS AND SADDLES—large assortment of first-class work, 30 per cent. below Broadway prices. Several top and no-top buggies at very low figures; also several light express and depot wagons, pony phaetons, &c.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY CARRIAGE horses; to be seen for three days, until 5 P. M., at the stable in the rear of No. 20 Lafayette-place, entrance in the Bowery.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES, harness, saddles, &c.; also two second-hand top buggies but little used. Cheap for cash, at No. 59 Cedar-st. TAYLOR & HICKS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman in City or country; no objection to a boarding or summer house; is a first-class cook and baker; would assist in laundry work. Call at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by an American Protestant; can operate on the machine; would take care of grown children, or assist with chamberwork; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 23 8th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer and family sewer. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, at No. 42 Perry-st; City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook and to assist with the washing, or to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Call for two days at No. 61 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WIDOW WOman, a few young ladies or gentlemen's washing, or would go out to work by the day. Apply at No. 266 West 33d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—SEWING BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can work with a dressmaker. Apply at No. 497 3d-av., in the rear house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, IN A private family; best City reference given. Call at No. 91 West 33d-st.

AN ENGLISH WIDOW OF 32, WISHES TO find a situation as nurse, seamstress or as housekeeper, in a small family; no objection to go to the country. Inquire for Mrs. SMITH, No. 116 Walker-st., attic room.

A YOUNG LADY, PROFICIENT IN modern languages, especially in French, a graduate of a female college, desires to travel in Europe as companion for a lady. Address Miss E. W. KING, Centerbrook, Conn.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single Protestant Scotchman, who understands the care of horses perfectly; is a good driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference. Address J. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife (Protestants;) the man as fruit gardener or coachman—understands both perfectly—the care of greenhouse and grapery: the woman is a good plain cook and a first-rate laundress; the best of reference. Address A. D., Box 209 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has been six years in the business; is willing to make himself useful any way; is not afraid to work; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address for two days T. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR gardener, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; and who also understands perfectly the care of cows and horses; moderate wages expected and first-class City references furnished. Call on or address WILLIAM, 268 Broadway, Office No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best of City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WORK ON A FARM BY A YOUNG man, an educated deaf mute; understands farming pretty well; can give references as to honesty and capability; prefers a place near the City. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, a Protestant, as coachman; is a first-class groom and a careful driver; is obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Address T. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman a single man, aged 27; has lived nine years on a gentleman's place, and understands it; unexceptionable references given; is not afraid of work. Call or address T. A., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VEGETABLE gardener by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; also understands the care of a horse, and can take care of a gentleman's place; the best of reference. Address W. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man from Denmark, who speaks French, English, German, and the Scandinavian languages, as clerk or salesman; good references can be produced. Address HOPE, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is willing to work in the garden and make himself generally useful; good reference can be given. Address M. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, to take care of horses; is a first-class groom, and understands his business; good references given, and moderate wages expected. Call or address SAMUEL, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTant, a situation as vegetable gardener, or coachman; understands the business thoroughly; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A GERMAN MAN and wife; the man as gardener; the wife for general housework; have first-class reference. Inquire at the grocery store No. 401 Pearl-st., or address E. D.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from Europe, as waiter or valet; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 30 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and thoroughly understands the care of harness and carriages. Address H. J., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EXCHANGE office, or as clerk in a store, by a young man who has had some experience and is well recommended. Address J. N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN WESTchester County, a woman as good plain cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; also one as seamstress and to assist with chamberwork; Protestants preferred. Apply between 10 and 12 at No. 101 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN AN INSURance office, who writes a good hand and will make himself generally useful; one residing with his parents preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. S., Post-office Box No. 5,635 N. Y. City.

WANTED—A WAITRESS FOR A SMALL PRIvate family, who thoroughly understands her business, and can bring best City references. Apply for two days, between 9 and 12 A. M., at No. 83 East 35th-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NURSE TO take care of an infant; must bring good reference. Call on Friday morning, 20th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock, at No. 416 Broadway, second floor.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE MIGHT OF THE REPUBLIC. Just published, embracing the autograph and photograph of over one hundred of the most distinguished men of our nation.
Address O. H. OLDREYD, Columbus, Ohio, for the Western States, or No. 15 Laight-st., New-York, for the Eastern States.
Reference—E. & H. T. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED for the City of New-York, and in every part of the United States, by a first-class company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,787 New-York City.

CARPENTERS WANTED—AT THE RACE track, Fordham; take 3d-av. cars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867.
The undersigned have the honor to inform the public that they have opened, in Paris, an
AMERICAN COMMISSION AGENCY,
and beg to offer their services to merchants, importers and other parties in the United States, for the purchase and shipment of goods, and the transaction of all general business, including the representation of American exhibitors at the approaching World's Fair of 1867, the introduction of American articles in France, &c., &c. Mr. J. Mortimer has resided eleven years in France, and will give his personal attention to all orders. Terms cash.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Geo. Jones, Esq., New-York *Times* Office; Wm. H. Ames & Co., No. 29 Beekman-st.; Geo. B. Bell, Esq., Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 505 Broadway.
Address, postpaid, J. MORTIMER & CO., No. 204 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Agents wanted in every county.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

PENSIONS.
A NEW PENSION LAW has just been passed, giving increased pensions to all men who have lost both eyes, both hands, both feet, one hand and foot, or the total use of any of them. It also gives pensions to dependent fathers, brothers, and some others. I am now prepared, with new and suitable blanks, to make immediate application for any of the above pensions. Those whose pensions are increased must make new applications. My charge will be the fee fixed by the PENSION LAW. Address CHARLES NETTLETON, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
N. B.—Refer by permission to SAMUEL SINCLAIR, Esq., Publisher of the New-York *Tribune*. Accurate copies of the NEW PENSION LAW for sale at 15 cents each.

OFFICE OF MAYNARD & TIEMANN, MINING ENGINEERS AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS, No. 240 Pearl-st., New-York, and Central City, Colorado. Assays of gold and silver. Analyses of ores, minerals, guano, soda ash, furnace products, &c., &c. Special attention given to the analyses of iron ores, iron slag and iron cinder.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS.
We are making applications under the new law for pensions. Allowances from $15 to $25 per month. Those who have their certificates should make a new application. L. BROWN, Solicitor. No. 1 Park-place.

THE LONE STAR LINIMENT WARRANTED to be superior to any other, for man or beast, in all ailments where external applications are used. Thousands proclaim its merits. No horseman should, and no family would be without it after once using it. Read what the Napoleon of horsemen, Hiram Woodruff, of Union Course, Long Island, says:
"I am satisfied that the Lone Star Liniment is superior to all liniments now in use for the horse, and no horseman should be without this valuable preparation."
Price 30c., 60c. and 90c. per bottle. For sale by all druggists. DEMAS BARNES, Agent, Park-row, New-York.
EDWARDS & BENNETT, Proprietors, Jamaica, L. I.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

OWNERS WANTED—BY THE PROPERTY Clerk, No. 300 Mulberry-st., for the following articles, viz: Silver watches, coats, pants, vests, leather, milk can, small amount of money, bag cotton, tin, spelter, hawser, mats, remnants cloth, watches, gold chains, spy-glass, concertino.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR SALE.—The materials in four large tenement houses will be sold at a bargain. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

SHIPPING.

PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA VIA PANAMA.

The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zealand, on the 24th June, by the steamship KAKAIA, followed by the KAIKOURA on the 24th July.

Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zealand and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.

Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.

The opening voyages of the Company's ships in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be as follows:

OUTWARD.
From New-York, June 11.
From Panama, June 24.
From Wellington, N. Z., July 21.
Arriving at Sydney, July 29.

TIME.
From New-York to Wellington, 40 days.
From Panama to Wellington, 28 days.
To Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

HOMEWARD.
From Sydney, 31st May or June 1.
From Wellington, N. Z., June 8.
From Colon, (Aspinwall,) July 12.
Arriving at New-York, July 20.

TIME.
Wellington to New-York, 42 days.
Wellington to Panama, 28 days.
From Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.

The service will be continued monthly in unison with the foregoing dates.

Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent.
PANAMA, May 23, 1866.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 28
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
EUROPE.....LAMARIE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 25
NAPOLEON III....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.

The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

EXTRA STEAMERS, alternating with the mail line, and at lower rates, are appointed to sail for Havre direct.

VERA CRUZ..Capt. BELIARD.........Saturday, Aug. 4
TAMPICO.....Capt. GILBERTPIERRE.Saturday, Aug. 18
FLORIDE.....Capt. ———.........Saturday, Sept. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
Chief cabin, including wine.....$80
Steerage, with superior fare.....40

For further information, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,453	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,698	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,318	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,165	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, July 21
ENGLAND.....SATURDAY, July 28
LOUISIANA.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4
ERIN.....SATURDAY, Aug. 11
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.

Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $35 currency.

Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY....July 18
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY....July 21
KANGAROO.....WEDNESDAY....July 25
CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY....July 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY....Aug. 4

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin.....$90 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London.....34
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris.....40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $100; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30, gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 8.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 15.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 22.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 29.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely,

FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN...Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS.........Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon.....$160 | Lower Saloon.....$80
Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
SHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS

Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:

ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....20th July.
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power.....2d August.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power...15th Aug't.

Further departures: September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.

DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 19.

RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:

First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50.

FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $152 50; steerage, $77 50.

For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 45 Beaver-st.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30, payable in currency.

Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30, payable in gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 21.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 1.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Aug. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will sail for London direct on SATURDAY, July 21, at noon, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, Glasgow and the Irish ports.

The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE.

IOWA.....Sails Saturday, July 21
HIBERNIA.....Sails Saturday, July 28

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Dublin—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c.—Cabins, $100 and $90; steerage, $37.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

calling at Queenstown.—A extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:

MARATHON.....WEDNESDAY, July 25.
MALTA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1.
PALMYRA.....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8.

These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The favorite side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 1, punctually, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the elegant side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, L. F. TIMMERMAN, Commander, for Rio de Janeiro and intermediate ports, on
SATURDAY, July 21,
at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE

TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 30.—ARIZONA, A. G. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, FARNSWORTH.

JULY 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, JEFF. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.

JULY 21.—NEW-YORK, WEIR, connecting SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander.

On the 20th of July, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., with passengers and freight for their connecting steamer on the Pacific, the AMERICA, Capt. W. L. MERRY, due at San Francisco Aug. 12.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $175 to $200. | Second-class, $125. | Third-class, $65.
In currency.

THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.

For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NEW-YORK will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS,
DIRECT.

The new Steamship
TYBEE,
ISAAC CROWELL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely for Galveston direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships HATTERAS, Capt. L. PARISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.

ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.,
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

PIERSON'S LINE STEAMSHIPS,
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The first-class steamship
GUSSIE TELFAIR,

Is loading at Pier No. 12, North River; sails TUESDAY, July 24, positively, at 4 P. M. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Bills Lading signed at the office, and every facility offered shippers. Goods shipped by this line to go up Cape Fear River will be forwarded, free of drayage, by Cape Fear Steamboat Line. Apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.
WORTH & DANIEL, Agents at Wilmington.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON.....Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES.....Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.

FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.

Cabin passage.....$20

The favorite passenger steamship
FLAMBEAU,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. E. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The favorite steamship MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, of the Empire Line, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, punctually, from Pier No. 13 North River.

Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.....THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER.....Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA.....Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, July 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—REGULAR line. Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. The elegant steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. Unsurpassed accommodations for passengers. Bills of lading signed on board.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamship
RALEIGH,
Capt. WALKER,
having been detained to accommodate shippers, will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.

For freight and passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MARIPOSA will leave on SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large and commodious steamboat HUGUENOT; also, Pomona Grove. Office, Pier No. 19 North River.

THE FIRST ANNUAL EXCURSION OF the 79th Regiment Veteran Association for benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the late 79th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., and disabled members of the Association to Dudley's Grove, TUESDAY, July 24, 1866. The steamboat MARTHA WASHINGTON and barges WALTER SAND and WM. MYERS have been engaged; also, Robertson's celebrated band. Steamboat leaves Peck-slip, E. R., 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 8 A. M.; 34th-st., N. R., 8½ A. M.

Gentlemens' tickets $1. Ladies' tickets 50 cents.
T. E. SMITH, Secretary.
JOHN PLATT, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. —Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st., North River, at 11 A. M., embracing a sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, returning to New-York, arriving at 2:30 P. M. Fare for the round trip 75 cents; children under 10 years of age half price. WM. N. CLAYTON, Sup't.

SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT TO KEYPORT.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Capt. LONGSTREET, will make an excursion to Keyport on Sunday, July 22, leaving as follows: Harlem, 7:30 A. M.; Astoria, 7:45; 8th-st., E. R., 8:30; Peck-slip, 9 A. M. Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottenville, and Perth Amboy. Returning leave Keyport at 3:30 P. M. Fare to Union and Rossville 25 cents; Tottenville and Amboy 40 cents; Keyport 50 cents.

DAILY EXCURSION TO SANDY HOOK. —The new and commodious steamer WM. COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, leaves the south side of pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (Sundays excepted,) at 10 A. M. for Sandy Hook, running in connection with the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, arriving at New-York upon her return at 2:45 P. M. Dinner served on board. Fare for the excursion, 75 cents.

EXCURSIONS—FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES—The large steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, barges WALTER SANDS, WM. JAY HASKETT and WM. H. MORTON, with other steamboats and barges; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park, a new grove. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE. —The steamer SYLVAN STREAM will leave Peck-slip on SUNDAY, July 22, at 9 A. M., for College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 3½ P. M., New-Rochelle at 4, landing at 8th and 34th sts., each way.

CROSSETT'S GROVE.—STEAMBOATS HENRY SMITH and CHICOPEE, barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS, and other groves, boats and barges such as desired. Office, No. [illegible] West-st., near Christopher. HENRY E. CROSSETT.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS—CAUTION.

Two hundred dollars [illegible] of age. No widow [illegible] or part with her pension certificate, until [illegible] collected her September money, for good reasons. [illegible] CHARLES [illegible] fers, by special permission, to His Honor John T. Hoffman, Mayor New-York City.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.

The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf, EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Superintendent.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on Pier.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.
The new and commodious steamer,
WILLIAM COOK,

Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.

Returning the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M., 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.

The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.

Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR

The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)

For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO.,
No. 36 South-st.

THE OLD LINE

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Staterooms can be engaged in advance upon application to the clerk on board, or to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT
FOR KEYPORT.

The steamer CHICOPEE leaves foot of Barclay-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, landing at Chelsea, Union, Woodbridge, Rossville, Tottenville and Perth Amboy. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3 P. M.

JULY, 1866.—SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—On and after July 2, fare 25 cents. Freight on light barrels, 12½c.; tight barrels, 20c. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 17, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, 17, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, 18, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, 18, 12 M.
Thursday, 19, 9 A. M.	Thursday, 19, 12½ P. M.
Friday, 20, 9½ A. M.	Friday, 20, 1¼ P. M.

Cards in the New-York *Times*: at T. W. & A. Marsh's, No. 153 West-st.; Lewis & Corlies, druggists, No. 72 Murray-st.; No. 2 Dey-st., and Allaire's Market, No. 534 Hudson-st., or Henry Croker, Jr., printer, No. 2 Hudson-st., New-York.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy. Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will on arrival at Albany carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M.

REDUCTION OF FARE, WESTWARD, VIA DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—Daily from foot of Desbrosses-st. at 7:45, and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., and New-York Central Railroad from Albany.

New-York to Montreal.....$11 40
New-York to Saratoga.....3 45
New-York to Syracuse.....5 05
New-York to Rochester.....6 90
New-York to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, or via Falls.8 25

TROY EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY AT 6 P. M.—Fare reduced to $1; $2 45 to Saratoga, every day except Saturday; fare on Sunday, $2. Steamers CONNECTICUT and RIP VAN WINKLE from Harrison-st. Pier, connecting with the New-York Central, West, and checking baggage and ticketing to all points north.

STEAMBOAT FOR NEWARK AND BERGEN POINT.—The steamboat THOS. P. WAY leaves foot of Barclay-st., for Newark, stopping at Bergen Point each way, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; leaves Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M. Sundays, leaves Newark at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. New-York, 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—Steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves foot of Chambers-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ A. M.; 34th-st. at 7¾; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens', Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, leaves Newburgh 1½ P. M.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEBECK, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

OYSTER BAY, HUNTINGTON AND NORTHPORT.—On and after June 23, the fast steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Peck-slip daily at 3:45 o'clock P. M. for the above places. Returning will reach the City in the morning at 9:20.

CITY ISLAND, NEW-ROCHELLE AND MAMARONECK.—The fast steamer MATTANO, Capt. MANIE, leaves Rutgers-slip, East River, daily, at 4 P. M., for the above named places. Returning, reaches the City at 9:15 A. M. Fare each way 40 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA is open for sale or charter for picnics, Sunday-school or moonlight excursions. Inquire of the STEPHENS & CONDIT TRANSPORTATION CO., foot of Barclay-st.

RAILROADS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY
(The finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Leave New-York *via* New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:

11 A. M. Express Line for Philadelphia direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatentown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburgh, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.

The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:

Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.

Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.

Way Mail and Express at 2:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:30 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3 North River.

N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.

Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 96, Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st. Room No. 3.

A SPLENDID PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Eighteen valuable building lots, suitable for gentlemen's residences, and in one of the best localities in Bergen County. These lots lately the property of Jacob Riley, deceased, surrounded by splendid residences, are on a high elevation, overlooking a branch of the Hackensack River, on the Englewood road, five minutes' walk from Leonia (formerly Fort Lee station on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and ten miles from New-York, trains running all times of the year to suit New-York merchants. This property is also only two miles from Fort Lee Ferry, where boats run at almost every hour in the day. The sale will take place on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, July 26, 1866, unless the weather should prove very stormy, in which event the sale will be postponed, and further notice of sale given. Terms and conditions, which will be easy, will be made known on day of sale by CATHERINE RILEY.

Maps of the property may be seen on the large posters, and on day of sale.

N. B.—Trains on the Northern Railroad leave Jersey City for Leonia at 9:12 A. M., 1:15, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:25 P. M. Persons wishing to examine the property will do well to come up on the morning train, when they will be shown the property for sale.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, WITH FOUR ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated one mile from the village of New-Rochelle, 17½ miles by rail from the City; commands a fine view of Long Island Sound; the house contains 16 rooms, exclusive of kitchen; has all the conveniences of a first-class City residence, hot and cold water throughout, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; is built of brick, stuccoed, has been recently painted inside and out, and is in perfect order; has a perfectly appointed stable and porter's lodge; garden and grounds in a high state of cultivation; abundance of fruit and ornamental shrubbery; part of furniture and carpets can be had with the house; also, horses, harness, with a variety of carriages and wagons of the most modern and elegant description. For terms and further particulars, address Box No. 37 New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE—IN Howard County, Maryland, situated 13 miles east of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on the National Turnpike, three miles from Ellicott's Mills, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, containing 450 acres of the best grazing land in Maryland, under high state of cultivation. The improvements are stone dwelling, 13 rooms, barn, stabling, farmer's house, six rooms, ice-houses, meat-house, first-class garden and orchards—in all a first-class farm. For further particulars, inquire of THOS. GIRVAN, Jr., No. 61 Pearl-st., N. Y. An early application will be advantageous to persons wishing to buy. Price $54,000. Address J. & W. DALL GROVES, Box No. 37 Post-office, Ellicott's Mills, Maryland.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE AT Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.: one mile from the depot on the Newburgh Branch Railway, and on the public road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick; formerly owned by Daniel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, and well watered, bounded north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road; it has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk; the house is large and kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay-house and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either
JOHN JAQUES,
JAMES CURTIS, } Executors.
Or OREN C. JAQUES,
Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SUGAR REFINERY, KNOWN as the Pacific Sugar Refinery, located at No. 352 Front-st., and running through to No. 659 Water-st.: is adapted to the working of sugar or molasses; buildings and all the appurtenances in excellent working order. The above presents a good opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the refining business. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to
DOWLEY, CORNERS & CO., No. 45 South-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE within eight miles of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise sixteen acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER,
No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF CHATHAM AND PEARL STS.—The undersigned offer at private sale, by order of heirs, to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468 and 470 Pearl, and No. 6 Baxter sts., one of the most desirable business properties now offered.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

A.—FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT COUNTRY residences in New-Jersey; one on the water, with 30 acres of land; one inland, with 40 acres. Both locations healthy and very desirable; each one hour from City by rail or boat. The dwellings and outhouses are finished in the best modern style. These places can be purchased on excellent terms if taken right away. JONES, HUTCHINSON & CO., No. 110 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A cottage house and one acre of land in the beautiful village of Fishkill; grounds well laid out, variety of fruit; has also a gardener's cottage and barn. Will sell the above, including furniture and gas fixtures, for $4,500; without furniture, $3,900. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 354 8th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A DESIRABLE country residence and outbuildings, with nine acres of land under fine cultivation; large supply of fruit. Also, one containing 20 acres, within five minutes' walk of depot, on Northern Railroad. DAY, FERDON & CO., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

BELMONT HALL, ON SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, FOR SALE.—Will be sold on the premises, on the 26th July, the above-mentioned property, consisting of about forty acres of land, together with the buildings and furniture. For further particulars address EDWARD HOLLAND, Madison, Morris County, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BOSTON ROAD, IN Westchester County, between Morrisania and West Farms, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, in excellent order; property contains one acre of land, with new barn, water, gas, and modern conveniences. Inquire of WILLIAMS BROTHERS, Attorneys-at-law, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY HOUSE.—A French villa, carriage-house, stable, &c., and two acres of land handsomely laid out and fruited; 1 hour from Wall-st., in Westchester County, near the water; terms to suit. Apply W. J. HARRIS, Continental Bank.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE in Carmansville; 20 minutes by Hudson River cars from 30th-st.; double cupola house, 40x40; grounds 83x100; two-story, attic and basement; every City improvement; first-class surroundings; high ground, in splendid order; price $15,000. FISK & BLIVEN, No. 25 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE IN LLEWELLYN Park, a cottage, containing 13 rooms; good stable, with 2 acres of land; well shaded; with furniture, if desired; possession immediately. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange.

ORANGE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED, house with garden and stable, on high ground, commanding fine view; five minutes' walk from East Orange Railroad station; possession immediately; for Summer or year. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at Orange, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

$23,500.—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house for sale, at No. 13 East 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and billiard-table; $12,000 can remain on mortgage; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE IN NEW-ROCHELLE—VERY pretty residence, in an excellent location, five minutes' walk from depot, with fine shade trees and nearly an acre of land; three rooms on first floor; six bedrooms; spacious stable.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, BEAUTIFULLY situated, on high ground, 18 miles from New-York, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; buildings all in good order, with 5, 10 or 20 acres of land. Apply to MILES & HOLMAN, 25 Whitehall, corner of Bridge-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on Passaic River, opposite Newark; large house brick barn, hot and cold water, gas and every City convenience; 45 minutes from Cortlandt-st. Ferry. Address
GEO. W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A HOUSE containing 11 rooms, with outbuildings and four acres of land; all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; well located, within 15 minutes' walk from depot. Inquire of R. WATROUS, No. 85 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND healthy little City of Burlington, Vermont, situated on Lake Champlain, several small cottages, residences and vacant lots; the prospect from many views cannot be surpassed. Address CHAS. BENNS.

FOR SALE—AT TOTTENVILLE, S. I., GOOD house, 4½ acres of land; abundance of fruit; 6 trains daily to New-York; fare 25 cents; price $2,500. J. E. PERINE, Pleasant Plains Railroad Station.

A STYLISH NEW HOUSE, WITH MODERN improvements, corner 3d-st. and 5th-av., Brooklyn; the location is unsurpassed, being but a short distance from Prospect Park. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HIGHLY productive farms, beautiful country seats, pleasant homes; many of them great bargains; all sizes, all prices. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT MOUNT VERNON, two desirable cottage houses, just finished; fine location; terms easy. Apply to ROBT. T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

GRIST MILL AND FARM FOR SALE— 126 acres, close to a village, with good water power and home demand for flour and feed. Will be sold at a bargain. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

APPLY AT NO. 319 4TH-AV. FOR STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.—Mailed free, if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BROWN-STONE HOUSE WANTED—FOR cash or otherwise, above 20th-st. and near 5th-av. Apply, with dimensions and other particulars, to C., Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT A SECOND OR THIRD story store, suitable for a hardware agency. Apply, stating terms and size of room, &c., to A. B. S., Box No. 3,962 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A small cottage within easy access to the City; rent not to exceed $30 per month. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. N. X., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE OR bondage warehouse, in lower part of City. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 81 Cedar-st.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTLY polished in two minutes for less than one farthing, W. G. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat. (See specimen on the sides of each block.) Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d., 4d., 1s. Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULEY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 251 and 253 MADISON-AV.,
WILL REOPEN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 4 until that time. Address by letter as above.

MR. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day Schools for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
EAST 49TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
FACULTY:
F. A. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL.D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Mining, Surveying and Mechanics.
JOHN H. VAN AMRING, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, Geology and Palaeontology.

The plan of this school embraces a three-years' course for the degree of ENGINEER OF MINES, or BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

For admission, candidates for a degree must pass an examination in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Plain Trigonometry. Persons not candidates for degrees are admitted without examination, and may pursue any or all of the subjects taught. The next session begins Oct. 1, 1866. The examination for admission will be held on Sept. 28, 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to
Dr. C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
Applications may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT,
At the above address.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

The Fall term commences Sept. 12. Full corps of eighteen teachers and lecturers. Limited number of boarders. A thorough school and a pleasant home.
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, SARATOGA COUNTY, N. Y.—A select commercial and classical family boarding-school for boys. Expense, $60 per quarter. Pupils are taken into the family of the Principal. Next term begins MONDAY, Sept. 10. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—One of the most pleasant and healthy locations in the country. Pupils can remain through the Summer vacation. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, President.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 13, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars apply as above. Miss B. will be at home after Sept. 6.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Letters directed as above will be promptly answered.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—23 miles from the City. Year commences September 4. Principal, O. R. WELLS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR boys, near Pittsburgh, Penn., a teacher of classics and mathematics; best of testimonials as to ability, character and experience required; salary from $600 to $700 and home; must be an Episcopalian and unmarried. Apply by letter to Box No. 54 New-Brighton, Penn., until July 24; after that to EDWARD WARNER, Esq., No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York.

TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have American School Institute's "Application Form." Good teachers are in great demand for Autumn. Early applications desirable. Wanted specially teachers for classics, military tactics, music and French. Principals, school officers and heads of families who want full teachers should send full particulars,
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st.

A CLERGYMAN, OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in teaching, would engage his services in any academy or college paying a liberal salary. In addition to the ordinary classical and mathematical studies, he is accustomed to hear classes in the French and German. Best of references. Address K., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

REV. DR. LUNDY, GRADUATE OF OXFORD, late Professor of Latin and Greek in the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, (Mr. Geo. W. Clarke's,) desires a similar appointment in a City institution. Address No. 175 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, BY A LADY, EMPLOYMENT as a copyist or teacher of music, English and languages; highest references. Address READY WRITER, Station D, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET AT HARLEM—THE TWO-STORY double house, with columns, on 2d-av., corner 118th-st., with 30 lots of garden ground; also, stable, if wanted. Apply to GEO. CHESTERMAN, No. 76 Nassau-st., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, FOR 3 or 4 months, a beautiful little cottage near the depot; rent $100 per month. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT TARRYTOWN, A large furnished house; all modern improvements; complete throughout; will let for 2 or 3 months. J. A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A FURNISHED house at No. 257 East 78th-st.; all modern improvements, and every convenience for housekeeping; terms moderate.

TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A neatly furnished cottage house, three minute's walk from Vanderbilt Landing, S. I. Inquire of H. BIRDSALL, No. 56 Broadway.

THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND BASEMENT, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st., 50x100 feet, marble front, to rent from Nov. 1, 1866. Apply on the premises.
IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO.

TO LET—THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE English basement House, No. 212 East 20th-st. Rent $950. Apply to HENRY M. BAILEY, No. 336 Broome-st., from 9 to 3.

STORE TO LET—THE GRANITE BUILDING No. 86 Cedar-st., a few doors east of Broadway, will be let for storage or any other legitimate business purpose. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A HOUSE ON 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., from Aug. 1, unfurnished. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at No. 187 Henry-st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO LET—REAR OF No. 65 3d-av. Inquire in the front building.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW FAMILIES OR single gentlemen can obtain board for the Summer in a private family in Westchester County; location healthy and very pleasant. Address T. B., Morrisania Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR EIGHT adults, in a first-class boarding-house or private family, near the depot, and within one hours' ride of the City; Hudson River preferred. Address E. H., Box No. 1,397 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY; large rooms, well furnished; spring mattrasses, &c., &c.; location very fine; large garden, with fruit and vegetables; cow and plenty of milk; good sailing and fishing. Inquire at No. 199 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER County, Harlem Railroad; location healthy; house large, and situated in a fine grove. Apply to THOS. WHITTAKER, No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife desire board, either in Harlem, or on the Harlem or New-Haven Railroad; must be within one hour's ride of the City, and convenient to depot. Address, stating terms, &c., HOME, Station G, New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A family of six or eight, or two small families can find good rooms and board in a private family residing 1½ miles from the village; house pleasantly situated on high ground; stabling accommodations, if required. Apply to WM. F. PALMER, on the Cove Road, Stamford.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN THE mountains near Tarrytown will receive a few first-class guests. Liberal table; terms moderate. Particulars of CHARLES DE REVERE, News Agent, Tarrytown, or B. BARNARD, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at No. 57 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT THE Parsonage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.; this house has large shady lawns, is very private, and well adapted to the comfort of good class families. Apply as above, or to CHARLES LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE IN CHAPPAQUA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Location pleasant, grounds and shade extensive; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply at No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 26, or Box No. 56 Chappaqua.

BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE; HEALTHY location; plenty of fruit, vegetables, &c. For particulars, address BENJAMIN PECK, Palmsville, Greene County, N. Y.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, opposite West Point.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.; cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.; call; save money; goods warranted and delivered free; furniture in suites.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED, DELICIOUSLY COOL.
A DECIDED TRIUMPH.
MR. G. L. FOX MR. G. L. FOX
MR. G. L. FOX
in his original character.
MISS KATE PENNOYER,
The beautiful and accomplished danseuse.
Mr. C. K. FOX.....Pantaloon
and the full and efficient
GRAND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 8,
in the new and gorgeous Comic Pantomime,
JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, LAUGHABLE TRICKS AND MIRTH-INSPIRING INCIDENTS.
To be seen at all hours,
MYRIADS OF CURIOSITIES,
WONDERS OF NATURE AND ART.
The great living Wonders,
CAROLINA TWINS
inseparably joined, yet graceful in movement.
LIVING OURANG OUTANG FROM BORNEO,
MASTER ALLEY TURNER, INFANT DRUMMER,
MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, 3 years old, weighs 196 lbs.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS,
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, S. A. IGUANA,
300 LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS,
3,000 SPECIMENS OF NATIVE BIRDS,
CHINESE SUMMER TEA-HOUSE, from HONG KONG,
THE AFRICAN VULTURE, THE ADJUTANT,
GOLD AND SILVER PHEASANTS,
AUSTRALIAN OPOSSUM AND YOUNG,
AFRICAN CROWNED CRANES,
MONSTER PYTHON, OR FIERY DRAGON OF THE EAST,
MEXICAN HORNED FROGS. TWO NYL-GHAUS,
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria. 100,000 Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

GREAT HIT. GREAT HIT.
SECOND WEEK OF
SANDFORD'S MINSTRELS
AND
BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
MONDAY, JULY 16, AND DURING THE WEEK,
NEW BURLESQUES, FARCES, SONGS AND DANCES.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN IN NEW-YORK

THEO. THOMAS' GARDEN CONCERTS,

AT TERRACE GARDEN,
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PROPRIETORS.........JOHN KOCH & BROTHERS
THE MOST BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THEO. THOMAS' HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERTS.
A NEW AND VARIED PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
No postponement on account of the weather.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

OPENING OF MICHAEL GEARY'S NEW BILLIARD HALL,

616 BROADWAY,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1866.

Mr. MICHAEL GEARY, trusting to his twenty years' familiarity with the billiard world, and the kind and earnest support he has always received from the numerous patrons of the game of billiards, has resolved to open the large and elegant hall No. 616 Broadway, which he has recently had fitted up in a recherché and tasteful manner as a Billiard Room. That the establishment should rank second to none in the country for elegance of appointments and solidity of furniture, it will be provided with FIFTEEN NEW AND ELEGANT TABLES, with their appropriate fittings, from the celebrated manufactory of KAVANAGH & DECKER.

The establishment will be formally opened on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., when the following well-known professional and amateur players will be present:
DUDLEY KAVANAGH, JOHN DEERY,
MELVIN FOSTER, ED. CAHILL,
PIERRE CARME, MORTIMER HUMPHREY
MICHAEL GEARY, and others.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, willing to pay a liberal price, can have board in a private family, below 16th-st., with best of table, and large elegant back parlor for bedroom, with rosewood furniture and pier glasses; highest references required. Refer to J. BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE, a front room on second floor, and back room with extension on the same floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references required. Dinner at 6½ P. M.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A HOUSE AND lot, between 5th and 7th avs. and from 40th to 45th-st. ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES,

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being sugar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

THOUSANDS ARE SAVED BY DR. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for the cases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Sold by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 64 West 34th-st., (under the Everett Rooms,) a few doors from 6th-av. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

DR. POWELL, NO. 126 9TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, cures delicate cases of either sex in 48 hours. Consultation free.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. [illegible] vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, [illegible].

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JULY 20,
Last night but one of the very successful Drama,
THE OCTOROON, THE OCTOROON,
which upon each presentation has been received with marks of the most enthusiastic approbation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The "Octoroon" drew a better house than usual last night, and it is probable that the announcement of its withdrawal after two more presentations will attract to-night and to-morrow night the attendance it really deserves. As a whole the drama has never been better given.—*Times.*

The "Octoroon" at the Olympic has many points of positive excellence. The performance is more thoroughly enjoyable than we remember to have seen it in years.—*World.*

The "Octoroon" has been put upon the stage in an excellent manner.—*Tribune.*

MONDAY, July 23, the Gorgeous Dramatic Spectacle, THE ICE WITCH. First appearance of the WEBB SISTERS, the celebrated protean stars. First appearance of Mr. MARK SMITH, the very popular comedian and burlesque artist.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ITALIAN OPERA.

ITALIAN UNIFICATION.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 20,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
First appearance of the young and talented prima donna, Mlle. PAULINE CANISSA.
Sigs. ERRANI, MARRA and FOSSATI
in the other principal roles.
Sig. CARLO PATTI,
the distinguished young violinist, will perform between the acts.
Musical Conductor.....Sig. TORRIANI
Admission $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Seats can be secured from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. at the Box-office. Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.
SATURDAY, July 21, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
(The Cobbler and the Fairy.)
Musical Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO
Admission, $1. No reserved seats.

WALLACK'S.

SIXTH WEEK OF
MR. DAN BRYANT
IN IRISH COMEDY
FRIDAY EVENING, July 20, 1866.
The performance will commence with the interesting Hibernian Picture of
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
To conclude with the amusing farce, entitled
LARRY HOOLAGHAN.
Larry Hoolaghan.....Mr. DAN BRYANT

In active preparation and will speedily be produced, an entirely new Hibernian drama in three acts, written expressly for Mr. Dan Bryant by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and Fred. G. Maeder, entitled
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
THE BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL,
A TALE OF '98.
In which Mr. Bryant will personate four characters.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTH WEEK
of the highly successful engagement of
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.
THIS EVENING will be presented his own great Extravaganza, entitled
COLUMBUS RECONSTRUCTED,
Produced with new Scenery, Dresses, Machinery, Appointments and Music.
Don Christoval Colon, *alias* Columbus,
.....MR. JOHN BROUGHAM
Columbia.....MISS EMILIE MELVILLE
Ferdinand.....MR. J. C. DUNN
Characters by the entire Company.
Previous to which, the beautiful comedietta, entitled
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Doors open at 7½—commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sheridan Corbyn.....Manager
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
July 20 and 21.
Positively the
LAST TWO NIGHTS
of the wonderful
BUISLAY FAMILY,
and last nights of the
SUMMER SEASON.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
LAST BUISLAY MATINEE.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

THE THIRD
ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
SARATOGA ASSOCIATION
Will be held during the week
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 23, 1866.

PROGRAMME—FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Travers Stake of $50 each, p. p. $1,000 added; for three-year olds, one and three-quarter miles. Closed with 41 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Two-mile heats, for all ages; purse $750.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race for all ages, two miles; Welter weights; $400 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Cup, of $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, p. p.; two and a quarter miles, for all ages. Closed with 26 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages; purse $300.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, for three-year olds; winner of the Derby or Travers excluded; purse $500.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile; $50 entrance, p. p.; $500 added. Closed with 14 nominations.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a quarter miles, for all ages; purse $500.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse of $300. Selling Race; dash of one and a half miles, for all ages.

SECOND RACE.—Three-mile heats, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and three-quarter miles, for all ages; purse $500.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three-year olds, winner of the Derby or Travers 5 pounds extra, but penalties not to accumulate. $50 entrance, p. p.; $750 added. Closed with 25 nominations.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats, for beaten horses, all ages; purse $500.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of three-quarters of a mile, for two-year olds; winner of the Saratoga Stakes 5 pounds extra; purse $300.

SIXTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, for all ages, two miles, handicap, for horses only that started in the first day's hurdle race; $500 to the winner; $100 to the second horse, if three or more start.

SECOND RACE.—Dash of four miles, for all ages; purse $1,000.

THIRD RACE.—Dash of one and a half miles, handicap, for horses only that have run during the meeting; purse $650, entrance five per cent. added.

As heretofore, the strictest decorum will be preserved, by the employment of an ample force of efficient policemen.

Extra trains will leave Albany, Troy, and points at the north each day, arriving at Saratoga in time for the races, and returning after the races of the day are over.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.

(Established 1829.)

A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—Also, the Mason & Hamlin Portable Organs. Forty-five different styles. Prices, $75 to $1,000 each.

M. & H. have been awarded fifty-two highest premiums for important improvements and general superiority in this class of instruments.

They invite the closest scrutiny and comparison of their work by the best judges, and are gratified that they can refer with confidence to nearly every organist of note in the City for testimony to its superiority.

Second-hand Melodeons and Organs, of American and foreign manufacture, at low prices. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, OF SEVERAL years' successful experience, desires an engagement as principal of musical department in a flourishing female seminary; would also play an organ and take charge of a choir. Address PROF. W., care of Wm. A. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, HAVING had many years' experience, the entire charge of the musical department of a seminary in or near the City. References given by a noted professor and former pupils. Address C. T. D., Station E.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE.

GREENWOOD LAKE, ORANGE COUNTY, NEW-YORK.—The proprietors having purchased, refitted and furnished this House, have opened it for families and single persons. Fine fishing, boating, &c. Carriages meet the train, leaving New-York at 10 A. M. daily, via Erie Railway at Monroe, Saturdays excepted. Saturdays, meet the train leaving New-York at 4:30 P. M. Address M. P. BROWNING, Monroe.

HIGHLANDS.

SCHENCK'S PAVILION, N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
A. R. HIELD, Proprietor.

A. WILSON HOUSE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—The subscribers would announce that the new and spacious Hotel, built and furnished in the most improved and modern style, is now open for boarders and the traveling public. There are about one hundred large and airy rooms, supplied with water and gas. The house contains baths and every convenience, and is in all respects a first-class hotel. Persons from the cities will find this a desirable place to spend the warm season. The Hoosac Tunnel, Greylock and Hoosac Mountains, the Cascade and Natural Bridge are all in the immediate vicinity. Good trouting and driving, and beautiful scenery render this a delightful resort for pleasure-seekers. A telegraph office in the house to all parts of the country. The place is easily accessible by three trains daily, South and West, connecting with New-York and Boston. There is attached to the hotel a large and commodious hall, adapted to concerts and other entertainments. Arrangements for board can be made upon immediate application to
WILSON & LANSING, Proprietors.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Enlarged and improved; now open; it is pleasantly situated on the extreme end of Long Island; only a moment's walk to the water; will accommodate 175 guests; steamers from Piers Nos. 38 and 43, E. R., direct for the house. See "Travelers' Guide."
M. B. PARSONS & CO.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, June 25.

THE STETSON HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for the accommodation of guests. Room can be secured on application at the Astor House, New-York, or by telegraph or letter to Long Branch.
C. A. STETSON, JR., & CO.

REMOND HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., OPPOSITE THE DEPOT.—French restaurant à la carte and nicely furnished rooms, from $1 to $1 50 a day; the only place in that style in Long Branch.
P. REMOND, Proprietor.

CROFT HOUSE, GARRISON, HIGHLANDS, near West Point. Milk and vegetables from farm connected with the house. Inquire at No. 92 Pearl-st., or of E. ROBBINS, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, is now open for the reception of visitors.
B. A. SHOEMAK, Proprietor.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

PAPER COLLARS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Paper Collars, Cuffs, &c.—How They are Made.

The use of paper collars and cuffs has become almost universal among gentlemen during the past few years, and the ladies are latterly beginning to use them to a great extent. In hot weather, when the human frame perspires at a most fearful rate, and an ordinary linen collar droops and wilts and withers into the consistency of a wet towel, it may be a good thing to know that with a very little trouble one may always appear with a neat, clean, comfortable and cool-looking collar. Notwithstanding the millions of people who wear paper collars, there are probably but few persons not directly interested in the trade who have any idea of the manner in which they are made, or of the quantity used. We propose to throw some light on the subject.

It is only within eight or ten years that this article of trade has been brought into general use. Paper collars were first worn by negro minstrels, and the first one of which there is any record, which was introduced to the public, was worn by the venerable "Daddy Rice," the father of negro minstrelsy, who departed this life a few years since. Some enterprising Yankee, seeing them worn in public exhibitions, conceived the idea of introducing them into private life, and he succeeded. Improvement upon improvement has been made in paper collars, and for each improvement a patent has been obtained. These patents, however, with one or two exceptions, are of no account; for the reason that "Daddy Rice" and other minstrels, who wore them twenty-five and thirty years ago, had no patent for them, and any one was at liberty to make, wear, buy, sell or improve upon the collars they introduced. The patent dodge is but a fiction of the trade, generally speaking, introduced to deter others from entering it. Many of these patents have been infringed upon time and again; but as yet no action has been taken at law to prevent such infringements. The collar which introduces a slip of muslin in its construction is a notable exception to this rule, and is clearly and expressly protected by letters patent.

The various processes through which a sheet of paper passes before it is finally turned out a perfect collar, are exceedingly interesting. The paper used is manufactured expressly for the purpose; for the best collars it is made of pure linen stock, and varies in weight from 75 to 150 pounds to the ream, according to the quality of the collar desired to be produced. The paper on which the TIMES is printed averages about 58 pounds to the ream. All paper is bought and sold by the pound. The first process to which the paper, designed for collar-making, is subjected, is that of sizing. The paper is spread out upon a table, and a thick coat of sizing is spread evenly over its surface by a young lady, who uses a fine brush for that purpose. Sizing is a pasty substance, made of French chalk, glue and white wax. When an unusually fine gloss is desired to be produced, a little arsenic is added to the sizing, and in the manufacture of what are known as "perspiration-proof collars" a solution of India rubber is introduced. After being properly sized, the sheets are hung up to dry previous to being sent to the embossing machine. This machine is simply three heavy highly polished iron rollers revolving upon each other with great speed, and producing an immense amount of friction. The centre and largest roller is covered with a thick, smooth, cotton pad. Through this machine the sized sheets are passed, subjected to an immense pressure, and come out in a highly glazed, shining condition. So rapid are the revolutions of these friction rollers, and so great the friction produced that they become heated to a degree which forbids the laying on of hands. The sheets are now ready for the cutting machine. A cutting knife, made like a die, of the exact shape and size of the collar pattern, is inserted in the machine, and ten or a dozen sheets of the prepared paper fed beneath it. The knife descends with great force, cutting through the paper, and bringing out as many perfectly cut collars as there were sheets of paper. The same machine is used for cutting all sizes of collars and also cuffs, but for each new pattern a new knife must be specially made. We have now the collars in the rough—they have ceased to be simply sheets of paper, and a few more touches will fit them for a lady's toilette. The next process is that of giving an appearance of stiching around the edges. For this purpose an embosser is used. This is a tool made the exact shape and size of the collar, which stamps dots all around the edge in imitation of stitching. This is placed in a light, upright machine, which rises and falls very rapidly. A girl sits by, and every time the tool is raised she slips a plain collar under, and as it rises she withdraws it nicely stitched, and inserts another. In the factory which we visited there were twelve of these machines in operation, each one tended by a girl. To thus "feed" through the machine 10,000 collars per day is considered a fair day's work for a girl. The collar now passes to the button-holing process. Three upright little shafts contains each a little knife made the size of the button-hole, the shafts being so adjusted as to cut one hole in the middle of the collar and one at each end. These work rapidly up and down, a girl "feeding" the collars through it at the rate of 1,000 an hour. As the knife descends the three holes are cut, and the machine is ready for the next. From this machine the collar goes to the folder. This is still another machine, which as rapidly as the girl can "feed" it, seizes the collar, and, by a sort of "jack-knife" operation, folds it over at the proper place, as we gentlemen desire it to lie over our cravats. Still another little girl "feeds" it through still another little machine, where a slight little roller presses lightly exactly upon the fold, pressing it down smoothly and evenly. In this machine a little brass tongue inserts itself between the folds of the collar, so that it shall not be pressed down too tightly, but will admit the cravat between the folds without wrinkling. This machine completes the collar and passes it to a long table, where still more girls sort over the many thousands thus furnished them, throwing out the spoiled ones and snipping here and cutting there with delicate scissors to rid the imperfect ones of any little eccentricities produced by the various machines. These same girls also count the collars and pack them snugly away in little boxes, each of which holds ten. All these various little ingenious machines are run by steam, and most of them at very great speed. Girls are employed exclusively to attend them. The ages of these feminine workers vary from ten to eighteen or twenty years. At these latter ages the girls are generally attacked with that fearful disease, matrimony, which carries them off in great numbers.

There has lately been introduced a style of collar called "the Derby," which has imprinted upon its extreme corners the head of a dog, or a stag, or a horse, or some other animal supposed to be fancied by sporting men. To produce these collars, as well as those of the checked and striped patterns, another process is required. These fancy designs are all imparted to the collar by a lithographic process. The paper is made of extra thickness at the mill, and is not subjected to the sizing at the factory which is given to the others. To produce a collar bearing a dog's head, the paper is placed in the hands of the lithographers. Upon a very highly polished stone is engraved several heads of dogs, as many as there are to be collars cut from each sheet of the paper. These heads are then inked with red ink, a sheet of paper laid upon the stone, and stone and paper run through the printing press. This gives us a red dog, which is an animal seldom encountered, even at the dog pound. To give a natural looking dog, the stone is again inked, but this time with black ink. The red dogs are then placed upon the stone again, and the paper being shipped a hair's breadth, and a black dog is pulled on top of the red one. The blending of colors produces a dog's head, having three tints—red, black and brown—which is a little truer to nature. The ink being dried, the processes before described are resorted to, and the "Derby" is complete. To produce the checked, striped, dotted and starred collars the same lithographic process is used, as many impressions being given the sheet as there are colors to be produced in the pattern. Embossed or imitation of Marseilles collars are made from imported paper already embossed in checks, figures, flowers, &c. It is found to be much cheaper to purchase embossed paper abroad than it is to manufacture it here, for the reason that labor is so much cheaper in other countries. The machinery used in embossing is similar to the friction rollers we have described, except that on the central and largest roller is engraved the design to be produced, be it a flower, a check or figured-work. The paper is then passed between the rollers, under an immense pressure, and comes out embossed and glazed. The engraving upon the polished steel cylinder is very expensive, and can be done cheaper in France, which supplies this market with embossed paper, than here. Ladies' collars, and ladies' and gentlemen's cuffs, are made in precisely the same manner as that above described, except that the tools to cut and emboss them have to be made according to the size and pattern designed. The same machines and the same people do the work.

There are about thirty different styles of collars and cuffs in the market, embracing the standing and turn-over patterns, of the qualities known as plain, glazed, enameled, embossed, India-rubber, or perspiration-proof. These latter, while not literally perspiration proof, have slight pretensions that way. They are not so white as the others, but are more durable, and will not break and scale so readily. The enameled collar is the whitest, being prepared with arsenic. It is of this collar that complaints have recently been published, setting forth that the poison entering into its composition was injurious to health. One gentleman stated that they had produced, in his case, inflammation of the neck, and very painful eruptions. The wholesale prices of gentleman's collars range from $17 50 to $40 per thousand, according to style, the average being about $27. Gentlemen's cuffs, at wholesale, are worth $50 per thousand pairs. Ladies' collars sell from $5 to $18, and ladies' cuffs for from $30 to $45. There are about thirty manufacturers of paper collars in this country, the principal ones being located in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia—seven of them in this City. The manufacturers in New-York do about one half the trade in collars and cuffs in this country. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in the business by each firm, the necessary machinery and the amount of stock required to be kept on hand involving an immense capital. The factory we visited turns out of cuffs and collars about 100,000 per day, and employs in the busy season, forty girls, and ten or fifteen men. Other factories do a proportionately large business, and it will be safe to estimate that there are manufactured daily in this country 1,500,000 paper collars and pairs of cuffs. Where they all go to is as great a mystery as what becomes of the pins.

An immense amount of waste paper accumulates in the factories from the cutting, spoiled sheets, etc. This is carefully gathered up and returned to the paper-mill where it is made over. This waste is worth about ten cents per pound. The boxes in which collars are packed are sometimes made at the collar factory. It is a separate business, however, and they can generally be purchased cheaper than they can be made by any one not engaged in that business exclusively. Paper collars are about the only ones worn at the South and West, and even at the East they are considered more economical than the payment of wash bills for linen ones.

A new invention in the way of hard rubber goods threatens with destruction this immense paper collar business. A process has been discovered by which India-rubber can be bleached to a pure white, and after having been hardened, will be used for the manufacture of collars and cuffs. The process of bleaching the rubber is a difficult one, and one which has been long sought for. It is done by a chemical process, which is said to be fatal to the workmen engaged therein unless protection is afforded them. So fearfully dangerous are the fumes arising from the combination of the required chemicals that the workmen are encased in armor and are supplied with pure air from other apartments than the one in which they labor. This invention is now in the hands of a company, which holds the patent, and which is now engaged in putting up the necessary machinery to manufacture collars, cuffs, and numerous other articles. It is claimed that the articles they make are of excellent color, and when soiled may be sponged clean, possessing also the quality of everlasting endurance.

We have said above that paper collars were first introduced to the public by negro minstrels. This is literally true, although they had been previously heard of. An amusing incident in the life of an artist is told as having occurred over fifty years ago, in connection with paper collars. This artist, who lived in London, and who had acquired an enviable reputation with his pencil, but one not to be coveted in the matter of morality and general respectability, was invited to a fashionable party at the house of some lord, or duke, or titled gentlemen of some kind. The artist was most anxious to attend, but unfortunately all his shirts were in the hands of his "uncle" at the sign of the three golden balls, and that inexorable gentleman refused to restore them without certain deposits of cash, of which the artist was minus. A brilliant idea flashed through his mind, and, after a few hours work, he appeared at the party, presenting a bosom of snowy whiteness and a collar immaculate in its getting up. He was the observed of all, and many were the compliments he received upon the superior manner in which his linen was prepared. The sequel showed that his linen was not calculated to withstand the perspiring labors of continued dancing, but presently began to droop and wither, and finally became reduced to such a plight that he was forced to seek refuge in flight. The artist had got himself up in paper for that occasion, but not understanding the modern improvements in the way of stiffening his paper, had encountered a mortifying failure. He made a faultless collar, and had improvised a neat-fitting "bosom," and with the aid of his pencil had so skillfully imitated the buttons, button-holes, pleats and frills as to win the admiration of all. But alas! the starch was wanting, and the artist was humiliated. Had he lived in these days of paper cuffs and paper collars, he might have introduced better material into his deceptive exterior.

THE UNDERWRITERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Meeting of Insurance Men Yesterday—Resolutions to Increase Rates of Insurance—Capital Calls Aloud for Protection—A Uniform Fire Policy—Southern Companies Invited to Join.

The Presidents and other officers of insurance companies throughout the United States met by adjournment yesterday, in the hall of the Board of Underwriters, Broadway. Mr. MARK HOWARD, of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, was called to the chair, and Mr. J. M. RANKIN, of the Fulton Company, in this City, acted as Secretary. Representatives from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, were in attendance.

Mr. HEALD, of the Home Insurance Company, on behalf of a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas It is well known that the business of the Fire Insurance, in which is invested, in the United States, some $65,000,000 capital is from the prevalence of extremely low rates of premium, and from excessive losses, growing out of the frequency of fires during the past two years, not only non-remunerative to the stockholders of many of these institutions, but threatens the impeachment of the capital and the consequent withdrawal from the community of sufficient guarantee against losses by fire, thereby affecting the interest of the princely merchant, who has large amounts of property at risk, and the poor man who owns only his homestead, and who alike seek protection against the calamity of the possible destruction of their property by the devouring element fire.

Resolved, That it is a self-evident proposition that those who risk their capital in providing the means of insurance against loss by fire are justly entitled to receive from those whom they thus protect such rates of premium as will, after meeting the losses, yield adequate compensation for the hazard to which such capital is exposed; and it is believed that those who seek such protection generally appreciate this fact, and are disposed to uphold the companies in a reasonable advance of rates as the true means of promoting their own security.

Resolved, That the greatly reduced rates of premium which have obtained within the last few years in connection with the large amount of losses sustained by the fire insurance companies in the United States within the past two years have rendered a mature advance of premium necessary to a continuance of the business; and it consequently becomes the duty of those to whom the business of the companies is intrusted to adopt judicious measures to obtain by general cooperation a suitable advance in the rate of premiums.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, all present giving their assent by rising.

The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws reported. The document as reported provided that the Association shall be known as the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States; that any Insurance Company of this country, or any agency of a foreign company, may become members of the organization. The objects and purposes of the Board were then defined as follows:

1. To establish and maintain, as far as practicable, a system of uniform rates of premium.
2. To establish and maintain a uniform rate of compensation to agents and brokers.
3. To repress incendiarism and arson by combining in suitable measures for the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals engaged in this nefarious business.
4. To devise and give effect to measures for the protection of our common interests, and the promotion of our general prosperity.

After providing for the appointment of officers, the constitution regulated the powers and duties of the Executive Committee as follows:

The Executive Committee shall consist of fifteen members, of whom not less than three, nor more than four shall be representatives of companies of the City of New-York; not less than two from companies in the City of Hartford, and not more than three, and not exceeding two from the Cities of Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New-Haven, Springfield, Worcester, Cleveland, Albany and San Francisco. The Committee have power to fill vacancies.

It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to consider all plans proposed for the common welfare, and if found worthy and practicable to recommend the adoption of the same by all the members of this Board; to aid and advise in the formation of local Boards at all prominent points, and in the establishment, so far as practicable rates, at all smaller points, where such aid and advice may be desired; to endeavor to procure uniformity in the form of policy to be used, and a more careful mode of writing policies. They shall also consider and recommend some mode of obviating the evils of loose and indefinite underwriting; such as the too general permission of other insurance without notice; the granting extra privileges without charges; excessive insurance; hasty adjustments and payment of losses, and kindred evils that the practice of later years has engrafted on the business of underwriting, and other matter promotive of sound underwriting and the general good of the members of this Association.

All the members of this Board shall forthwith instruct and direct their agents to meet other agents and companies in their respective localities, and cordially unite with them in establishing a local rate of premium, as far as may be; and in maintaining, in good faith, such rates when established. They shall instruct their agents, that in the deliberate judgment of this Board, material and decided advance in the rates of premium is imperatively demanded for the security of policy holders and the interests of insurance capital. And every member of this Board shall be in honor and duty bound to cooperate with each other to accomplish the desired object and purposes of the organization.

On motion, a section was inserted in the constitution providing that any member may withdraw from the Association by giving three months notice and paying their dues and assessments.

After some discussion the report as amended was unanimously adopted.

A resolution in favor of paying agents of Insurance Companies the per cent. maximum commission on premiums, other than those obtained on dwelling-houses and barns, when the rate should be fifteen per cent., was adopted.

Resolved, That participating policies be written at an advance of 10 per cent. over the Tariff rates, at any and every point.

The following-named gentlemen were elected the permanent officers of the National Board:

President—JAMES MCLEAN, Citizens' Insurance Company.
Vice-President—Timothy Callen, Hartford Insurance Company.
Secretary—Frank Ballard, Importers' and Traders'.
Treasurer—S. S. Parrish, Atlantic, of Providence.
Executive Committee—George A. Curtis, Boston; Walter Payne, Providence; A. A. Williams, Worcester; Mark Howard, Hartford; Henry Kellogg, Hartford; A. F. Hastings, Hartford; B. R. Satterlee, New-Haven; Edmund Freeman, Springfield; D. A. Heald, Wm. Connor, Jr., E. W. Crowell, and A. J. Smith, New-York; J. H. Rice, Albany; Mr. Platt, Albany; M. P. Campbell, Baltimore; E. C. Rousse, Cleveland; J. B. Bennett, Cincinnati; J. B. Garter, Cincinnati; S. T. Atwater, Chicago; W. H. Bigelow, San Francisco.

The President, on taking the chair, thanked the Committee and the meeting for the high honor thus conferred on him. It was to him, as it was, no doubt, to all present, a matter of great satisfaction, that a movement should be inaugurated, by which the insurance companies should be united for their mutual advantage and common interest.

The Secretary, Mr. BALLARD, also thanked the meeting for the office conferred on him.

Mr. DORR, of Chicago, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Board recommend to the Executive Committee to draft a fire policy to be used by all fire companies belonging to this association in the United States; and that said Committee consider the expediency of incorporating into said fire insurance policy the necessary language to make all property uninsured pay *pro rata* in adjustment of losses with that insured when belonging to the same party, and covered by the same policy, the same as is now done in marine policies.

The following resolution was, after a brief discussion, adopted:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient in view of the present condition of the business of insurance for the Companies doing an agency business to pay losses, otherwise than with the usual deduction for interest when paid in advance of their maturity; and in the absence of any special reason for so doing, Companies be recommended not to pay before maturity.

The Executive Committee were recommended to invite all the Companies in the Southern States to unite with that organization.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

Incomes of $10,000 and Upward in the Sixth District.

The following list embraces all the incomes of $10,000 and upwards, assessed in the Sixth District, of which JOHN T. CLEVELAND, Esq., is the Assessor:

Baldwin, Austin	$13,426	Fowler, J. O.	$50,150
Brunner, Samuel	47,635	Frankenthal, M. M.	10,174
Brunner, Wm.	50,702	Gittermann, Henry	25,004
Carrio, Antonia	38,434	Gardner, Hugh	10,431
Converse, Wm. P.	19,440	Green, Martin E.	26,366
Escalante, Flor	14,901	Hardt, Wm.	20,417
Forchheimer, Dav.	18,032	Howell, Wm. E.	13,361
Faulkner, Edw.	12,618	Hasbrook, John L.	21,638
Kuhn, Chas. F.	10,023	Hoffman, Daniel	20,308
Kelty, Gibbons L.	26,307	Springet, Max	21,889
Kelty, John B.	21,280	Schoonmaker, R.	13,841
Leverett, Josiah S.	11,812	Von Rachs, Wm.	15,900
Powers, James G.	20,504	Amson, Lewis	10,792
Rich, Alexander	13,906	Alexander, R. H.	14,091
Solomon, B. L.	46,929	Brown, J. M.	78,241
Brewster, S.	12,304	Brown, John C.	37,239
Bradford, Wm.	19,211	Barclay, George	32,088
Cranston, Hiram	19,417	Barron, Thos.	43,898
Dyer, Henry	15,009	Jova, Jno. J.	15,351
Dyker, Jno. H.	42,641	Jones, Joshua	14,990
Duckworth, I. F.	12,370	Morgan, Wm. R.	10,942
DeForrest, A. H.	10,032	Morgan, Lucinda L.	26,269
Dean, Thos. J.	16,002	McCrung, Jas.	17,509
Hildreth, D. M.	22,678	Merrill, Caroline A.	14,482
Tru, Emily Main	17,147	Malliard, Henry	12,007
Tru, John A. Post	11,050	Wise, Leopold	21,129
Tru. W. E. Post	12,915	Post, Geo. D.	14,492
Phinny, Elihu	16,438	Tuckerman, L.	57,064
Remsen, Wm.	55,284	Vanderbilt, Cor.	623,960
Richards, Henry	20,266	Ward, August. H.	24,500
Moir, Wm.	13,214	Fitzgerald, J. H.	16,310
Johnson, Nath.	16,255	Gibson, Wm.	13,356
Loveland Leonard	10,[illegible]50	Hoe, Alfred C.	21,676
Lewis, Jno. W.	20,323	Hoe, Jas. C.	22,924
McLachlan, Alex.	19,052	Graham, J. R.	21,255
McLean, Jno. S.	3[illegible],381	Hodges, Jas. E.	12,140
Moore, Henry S.	24,681	Patullo, David	12,335
Merklee, Geo. F.	10,282	Smith, Jno. L.	20,476
Porter, Saml. M.	68,083	Welch, Peter A.	10,557
Booth, Ralph W.	24,250	Armstrong, Hector	11,517
Bernheimer, A.	18,063	Aaronson, Harris	16,911
Barmore, Alfred	18,463	Ascough, Jno. D.	11,635
Comell, Sadu H.	12,229	Dexter, Henry	13,196
Compton, Antony	11,877	Dennett, Horace	14,083
Hunter, Chas. F.	13,377	Ditman, Martin	11,491
Helmbold, Hen. F.	12,99[illegible]	Donaldson, Jno. I.	164,346
Hearn, Geo. A., Jr.	12,368	Engs, Philip	19,021
Heidlebach, Max	66,287	Eigenbrodt, G. L.	11,0[illegible]6
Ingoldsby, Foxx	15,265	Fielding, M. B.	12,942
Murrell, Robert	12,359	Fox, Chas.	21,565
Miller, Alex	22,459	Greenwood, Mary	10,419
Montanye, W. H.	14,069	Grant, Densan A.	17,548
Martin, R. W., Jr.	29,117	Johnson, John E.	13,793
Odell, Isaac	47,821	Jarrett, James	11,353
Waterman, Julius	28,060	Levy, Lewis S.	12,213
Weil, Max	40,932	Leon, Morris J.	11,000
Wolters, Gustavus	15,288	Lyle, Alex.	11,336
Westray, Fletcher	25,163	Lawson, Robt.	14,689
Alsop, Annie E.	15,854	Rader, Max	20,635
Chadwick, Hy. J.	11,028	Rudd, James	16,838
Clark, Albert	77,727	Runk, W. J.	28,720
Demming, E. J.	18,196	Stix, Louis	27,375
Duncan, S., Jr.	16,813	Sanford, S. B.	34,390
Denny, Thos.	35,746	Sloane, Douglas	24,324
Garner, Thos.	80,016	Shotwell, Eli P.	12,685
Griswold, Maria M.	10,351	Thurber, H. R.	12,011
Green, John C.	328,032	Albinola, Giovanna	18,409
Green, John C., Tr.		Beerman, James	78,769
Sarah H. Green	23,615	Bronson, Oliver	33,417
Graham, J. L.	15,596	Ballard, John	13,363
Haight, David H.	95,437	Breeden, Benj. F.	21,489
Howland, Meredith	46,945	Crison, Blunt	11,141
Lally, James	19,956	Dutilth, Eugene	12,440
McIntosh, John E.	17,598	Davis, Chas. A.	22,160
McGregor, Mary	13,806	Douglas, James	15,185
McCall, Jane L.	10,256	Egleston, David S.	10,583
Mowley, Daniel	17,610	Gescheret, Louis A.	11,588
Miller, Alvah, Jr.	23,866	Gaillard, Jos., Jr.	23,740
Mallet, Alphonse	11,295	Isaac, Hendricks	11,036
Mitchell, Cor.	10,0[illegible]9	Hart, Augustine H.	13,161
Moran, The.	17,150	Johnston, Margaret	15,440
Morris, Peter J.	12,513	Johnston, John T.	217,111
Wm. C. Rhinelander,		Kerr, Henry A.	27,796
Truste	16,366	Lovegrove, Arthur	16,765
Eliza L. Stevens	16,812	Lane, Josiah	13,620
Mary C. King	16,365	Oothout, Edward	14,549
Rogers, Geo. P.	63,700	Pallen, Geo. P.	21,712
Robertson, J. A.	64,846	Post, Waldron B.	74,035
Ray, Winthrop G.	24,226	Philbun, Stephen	34,939
Raymond, Henry J.	22,584	Phillip, W. H.	26,607
Ray, Mary R.	19,016	Quincy, Geo. W.	10,265
Russell, W. H.	14,364	Quinn, Jos. P.	12,982
Remick, Mary A.	24,60[illegible]	Rhinelander, W. C.	77,378
Rogers, E. P.	10,020	Schall, Wm.	26,708
Southmayd, C. F.	23,359	Sears, J. N.	34,243
Ex. W. D. Miller	12,485	Stone, Wm. W.	32,853
Thompson, Wm.	19,255	Suffern, Thomas	61,342
Woods, Jas. H.	29,788	Skidmore, B.	10,111
Wetmore, Samuel	42,891	Talman, Geo. F.	56,853
Welsh, Henry	17,208	Vermilye, W. R.	35,318
Wise, Chas.	11,914	Van Rensselaer, A.	35,033
Egleston, Sarah J.	16,192	Oothout, Eliza	9,239
Walsh, A. K.	22,587	Tailer, Ed. N., Jr.	22,589
Williams, S. C.	10,935	Ayman, Benj.	24,551
Williamson, Jas.	10,594	Aldrich, Herman D.	56,104
Younge, Henry	12,251	Abernethy, Chas.	27,454
Bonnett, Peter R.	18,688	Buckhardt, Ed.	13,913
Bishop, D. W.	10,638	Bronson, Miss M.	21,786
Bishop, T. A.	10,977	Bronson, Fred.	54,639
Bishop, H. M.	17,677	Trustee Ann Eliza	14,621
Bailey, Latimer	16,520	Bonney, Benj. W.	34,257
Bredt, E.	16,146	Batteile, L. F.	15,558
DuBois, Abram	25,648	Bedford, G. S.	11,907
Ellsworth, Ed.	12,667	Blatchford, R. M.	50,825
Elliott, Chas. L.	10,276	Bessinger Philip	14,108
Fuller, Dudley B.	60,010	Clark, Richard S.	32,844
Garcia, M.	16,770	Carrigan, Andrew	10,771
Hastings, Warren	28,229	Buckingham, A.	27,057
Helleck, Jacob	11,343	Fuller, Horace W.	10,683
Hardy Executor Ind		Greene, W. B.	54,394
Hawley	19,569	Gilbert, Fred. E.	27,220
Hunt, Geo. W.	10,848	Froit, P. H.	30,715
Holden, Mrs. C. P.	12,516	Foster, J. P. Girard	36,063
Lenox, Jas.	117,663	Goodwin, Jas.	12,422
Lenox, Trustee Janet		Heckher, Chas. A.	14,390
Lenox	10,876	Lawrence, Henry	[illegible]
Lenox, Trustee Henrietta Lenox	11,034	Lawrence, L.	10,394
		Kouckowitzer, Ern	12,056
Nichols, Geo. D.	10,372	McCurdy, Robt. H.	24,612
Nelson, Geo. S.	18,922	Liseni, John P.	12,449
Nicol, Francis B.	20,310	Murray, D. Colden	21,451
Parker, D. Willard	35,753	Rice, Henry G.	22,454
Prierty, John	27,459	Metcalfe, John T.	14,140
Platz, J. P.	10,801	Stone, Geo. E.	19,866
Rose, Charles	12,1[illegible]	Seixas, Emanuel	10,135
Roosevelt, Jas. J.	54,000	Schermerhorn, Ad'e E.	16,573
Roosevelt, Cor. V.	114,452	Schermerhorn, E.	13,655
Roosevelt, Jas. A.	31,800	Schermerhorn, H. A.	13,434
Reed, Jas. H.	18,635	Smith, Uriah J.	10,110
Sands, Sam. S.	18,066	Tras. M. Smith	10,240
Taber, Henry M.	63,878	Spofford, Paul	147,727
Taylor, Jas. B.	16,765	Spofford, Paul N.	15,370
Tucker, John C.	11,613	Tuckerman, Jos.	52,455
Tileston, Mrs. Mary	21,995	Van Winckle, E. S.	23,870
Tileston, Thos. est of	52,359	White, Eli	77,980
Talbot, Chas. N.	52,567	White, M. W.	13,148
Talbot, Charlotte	10,865	Whitelock, Wm. S.	16,246
Turnbull, Wm.	36,858	Weeks, Edw. J.	12,333
Adam, John H.	13,961	Wilder, Geo.	19,480
Bristed, Chas. A.	14,857	Wickham, Dan. H.	11,587
Blackstone, Willys	11,147	Astor, W. B.	1,154,059
Chardavoyne, T. C.	12,389	Astor, W. B., Trustee	
Cobb, Carlos	18,134	Henry Astor	13,062
Cozzens, A. M.	43,816	Dickinson, Henry	17,999
Couch, Wm.	26,993	Danser, Matt. M.	16,582
Griffin, Chas. H.	13,597	Furniss, Wm. P.	39,517
Groez, Michael	10,403	Feidler, Ernst	11,191
Gere, Collins	18,131	Fee, Jas.	16,420
Haggerty, Ogden	79,684	Gillender, Arthur	65,315
Haggerty, John A.	15,043	Gillender, guardian	
Hendy, Fred	17,828	Elena Gillender	31,086
Holderman, J. B.	24,424	Gillender, Att'y for	
Hierdt, Clement	13,905	Mrs. A. Gillender	17,381
Largein, Woodby	24,652	Grinnell, Henry	11,633
Sampson, Jos.	177,057	Largdin, Mrs. D. A.	27,337
Swan, g. c. C. Swan	18,083	Livingston, W. S.	12,102
Schermerhorn, E. H.	37,029	Mead, Gabriel	18,689
Schermerhorn, Tr. &c.	11,253	Milham, John	15,780
Thorne, Edw'd, Ex.	60,972	Maury, Rutson	16,437
Thompson, David	52,943	Potter, O. B.	13,248
Berkhalter, Chas.	15,845	Pinchin, Florine	10,548
Barnes, Walter	12,313	Rubens, Chas.	28,080
Bodine, Mordnauty	11,319	Tweedy, John A.	51,067
Burkhalter, R.	16,582	Van Wart, Irving	13,173
Carter, Jacob S.	10,394	Willets, Saml.	86,957
Chesterman Geo.	13,947	Ward, Henry H.	14,154
Dittman, Edward	11,921	Warren, John	51,015
Dinwiddie, R.	10,428	Warren, ex J. G Warren	11,912
Dinning, Wm.	[illegible]	Hall, John B.	107,252
Dackie, Ed. P.	14,219	Hyatt, A. L.	11,341
Kent, Ed. M.	10,970	Irwin, David	17,548
Liscomb, H. P.	16,791	Pagenstecher, R.	10,618
Munsell, Jas. A.	15,430	Phelps, Geo. A.	34,550
Morrison, David	11,293	Rosenheim, Leo	14,149
Ogden, Isaac C.	11,554	Rosenheim, Seli	12,874
Beare, T. M. Trus	19,364	Robinson, Jas.	16,931
Cheeseman, Oscar	30,372	Scheltin, Ed.	15,916
Castree, Jno.	11,523	Wolfe, Udolph	41,164
Croney, Jas. H.	18,862	Wolff, Simon	23,722
Deenkin, John T.	14,865	Wright, Wm. W.	18,275
De Lauratar, Cor.	19,515	Wise, Abraham	14,139
Ellis, Nath.	12,552	Finch, Reuben R.	15,727
McComoia, J. A.	17,594	Faber, Gustavus W.	16,388
McCarter, James	11,895	Havermeyer, Cath.	14,253
Ernstein, Edwin	20,069	Havermeyer, Albert	33,197
Ernstein, Lewis	25,696	Havermeyer, W. F.	44,1[illegible]2
Ellsworth, Harry	50,600	Havermeyer, J. C.	15,910
Henriques, A. J.	10,578	Hall, William H.	12,319
Heidelberger, A.	28,276	Shook, Sheridan	14,6[illegible]0

THE HEATED TERM.

More Cases of Coup de Soleil Reported.

The following additional cases are reported as occurring on Wednesday:

MARY MOYLIN, died of *coup de soleil* at No. 161 Perry-street.

SAMUEL WALLACE, of 126 Jane-street, was prostrated at the corner of West and Jane streets, and died soon after.

A woman died suddenly at No. 179 West Thirty-seventh-street from *coup de soleil*.

DANIEL CONNER, of No. 14 Cherry-street, was prostrated by the heat at Peck-slip and taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died.

JAMES RILEY, aged 44, was prostrated after returning from his work at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, at No. 51 West Sixteenth-street, and died in a short time.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, aged 28, residing at No. 128 West Thirty-third-street, was prostrated by the heat after returning from work, and died in a few hours.

At 11 o'clock on Wednesday night, JAMES THOMPSON died suddenly at No. 73 West Twenty-seventh-street, from *coup de soleil*.

EDWARD WALL, a caulker, was taken ill at his residence, No. 42 Monroe-street, at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday night, and died at 11 o'clock. Supposed *coup de soleil*.

DANIEL MCNICHOL died from sunstroke on board the steamship *City of Cork*.

ROBERT LEVIN, residing at No. 6 Cherry-street, was prostrated by the heat, and was taken home.

JAMES RYAN, Ireland, 25 years of age, was prostrated in Bleecker-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN RILEY was prostrated at the corner of Forty-third-street and Ninth-avenue. Taken home.

FRANCIS LIBBY, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., was overcome by the heat at Jersey City Ferry. After receiving medical aid he was able to proceed on his journey homeward.

THOMAS MATTHEWS, of No. 27 Perry-street, was prostrated by the heat while driving through West-street on Wednesday afternoon, and was taken home.

ROBERT WOODS, residing at No. 96 East Nineteenth-street, was prostrated by the heat at Seventy-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue. Taken home.

JOHN WOLLISKY and MARIA AUSTIN were prostrated at the Hudson River Railroad depot, at Thirtieth-street. Taken to Jews' Hospital.

HENRIETTA HEXTEN, of No. 154 Christie-street, was prostrated by the heat, but soon recovered and was taken home.

HENRY WILLIAMS, of Glen Cove, was prostrated while passing through William-street, and was taken home.

DANIEL DUANE and CHARLES O'NEIL, the latter residing at No. 64 West Houston-street, were prostrated in Beekman-street. DUANE was taken to the New-York Hospital, and O'NEIL was taken home.

EDWARD WILLIS, 25 years of age, residing at No. 82 Canal-street, was prostrated by the heat at Seventeenth street and Fourth-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN KUNNES was overcome by the heat in Thirty-eighth-street, near Sixth-avenue. Taken home to No. 56 West Thirty first-street.

An unknown man was found prostrated by the heat at the corner of Twenty-first-street and First-avenue. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ANNIE MENTON, a servant living at Staten Island, was sun-struck at the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BRIDGET SMALL was sun-struck at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JAMES WILLIAMS was taken to the Fourteenth-street Station-house, suffering from *coup de soleil*.

JOHN KENNEY, of No. 197 Mott-street, was sun-struck and taken home.

A young man whose name is unknown, and who was employed at No. 74 Eighth-avenue, was sun-struck and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CASES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

The following inquests were held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY:

CHRISTIANA JAGER, aged 50, a native of Germany, who died at No. 4 New Chambers-street.

PETER ——, aged 40, a native of Germany, who died at No. 103 Pitts-street.

WM. ANDERSON, aged 25, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 102 Bayard-street.

ANN CURRAN, aged 19, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 145 East Broadway.

PATRICK BOYLAN, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 219 Seventh-avenue.

EMIL ZAPGER, aged 31, a native of Germany, who died at No. 59 Mercer-street.

JOHN MCKNIGHT, aged 30, a native of Scotland, who died on board the steamer *Iowa*, lying at Pier No. 44 North River.

THOS. HUNTER, aged 33, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 176 West Thirteenth-street.

JOACHIM MOELLER, aged 41, a native of Germany, who died at No. 176 Hester-street.

EDWARD WALL, aged 36, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 42 Monroe-street.

MALACHI FALLEN, aged 45, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 42 West-street.

ANN KUCH, aged 20, a native of Germany, who died at No. 160 Spring-street.

ROBT. MCHOLRT, aged 33, a native of Ireland, who died at No. 249 Spring-street.

HENRY B. GRIFFITH, aged 44, a native of England, who died at No. 232 Thompson-street.

ALEX. KAHR, a native of Germany, who died at No. 77 Bowery.

Coroner WILDEY also held an inquest upon the bodies of four unknown men at the New-York Hospital.

The following cases are reported by the Police:

ROSANNA WALSH died suddenly at No. 319 West Twenty-seventh-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning DANIEL HOYS, aged 35, a native of England, died suddenly at No. 68 William-street.

JOHN CONNOLLY was sun-struck while working at No. 341 Spring-street, and died early yesterday morning.

WM. DUANE was prostrated on the corner of Sixth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street. Taken home at No. 402 West Forty-fourth-street.

ALEX. KAHR died suddenly at 6 o'clock yesterday morning at No. 77 Bowery.

CATHERINE BERRINS, of No. 130 Second-avenue, was found last evening by the Police in Thirty-third-street, near First-avenue, suffering from the effects of the heat. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Incidents Related by Visitors to Portland—The Scene Photographed—What is Being Done Elsewhere—The New-York Fund now Amounts to $115,771.

There is evidently a feeling in the community that the necessary effort has been made on behalf of the Portland sufferers. The fact is, however, that a very large proportion of the gentlemen whose names were printed as members of the General Committee of Citizens have not asked any other person to contribute, nor gone in quest of money for this most deserving of philanthropic causes. All the work has been done by a very few of the many named, and the result of their efforts, although not up to the standard of New-York benevolence, is nevertheless most praiseworthy.

SUBSCRIPTIONS SINCE LAST REPORT.

Subscriptions to the Portland Fund received by A. A. Low, Treasurer.

Previously acknowledged	$70,773	Aug. H. Ward	$100
W. H. Webb	100	Mr. Fischer, Jr.	1
Christian Metzgar	25	J. H. Merwin	10
James Udall (L. I.)	25	Cash	100
J. Marston Smith	10	Richard Irvin & Co.	100
J. F. Hall & Son	10	J. J. Adams & Co.	100
D. D. Wright	10	Frederick Diez	50
E. S. Hidden	50	V. M. R.	15
Enoch Hidden	25	V. H. Q.	10
David J. Taff	10	S. S. Wyckoff & Co.	100
John E. Body	10	Stone, Bliss, Pay & Allen	100
Chas. Hubbard, Jr.	10	S. Hutchinson & Co.	100
Adolph Starke	10	C. L. Spencer	200
S. M. Wright	5	Alex. Hillard	100
Employes W. H. Webb's ship-yard	42	E. S. Jaffray & Co., S. B. C.	500
Peter I. Nevius	100	Stavut & Zigonecia	50
Saml. Raynor & Co.	25	J. & J. T. Lea & Co.	50
S. D. W.	10	Hurd, Curran & Co.	50
Total for yesterday			$2,113
Total to date			$72,887

CONTRIBUTIONS RECAPITULATED.

Citizens' Committee at Chamber of Commerce	$72,887	Thistle Society	$151
		Open Board	3,000
Brooklyn	14,000	Gold Exchange	3,000
Mayor's Office	2,487	Watchmakers and Jewelers	2,605
Saxton & Raymond's	5,600	Petroleum Board	1,000
Board of Brokers	3,000	Produce Exchange	6,051
Erie Basin Dry Dock Workmen	191	Archbishop McCloskey and Clergy	1,700
Total			$115,771

INCIDENTS.

The Chairman of the Boston Committee reported as follows, at a meeting held in that city on Wednesday:

A member of the Boston Committee writes from Portland: "I have devoted this day here to inquiries regarding the subject matter you have in charge. As you already understand, matters here are in the keepings of committees, who are possessed of all the needful qualities. They will not receive too large an amount of money. The most timely and valued donation yet received here was the purchase made by your Committee of shirts, hose, balmorals, prints, &c., &c."

Another member of our Committee reports that "clothing for women and girls and boys is much wanted. A sufficient supply of infants' clothing has been received. Furniture of all kinds is needed. The ladies who were active on the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are engaged, and the leading men are occupied in properly distributing what is sent. One clergyman was asked if he had a shirt; he replied, only the one I have on. He was furnished from your supplies with a shirt, a pair of drawers and a pair of socks, and left in tears. One elderly lady, having received a pair of shoes, asked if the Committee could give her a dollar and a quarter to buy a pair of spectacles, as she had lost hers in the fire. My informant, who was one of the Portland Committee, added, 'she was a lady as much respected as your mother or mine.'"

THE SCENE PHOTOGRAPHED.

Mr. WHIPPLE, the photographer and lecturer, of Boston, has completed photographs of the Portland ruins, in a series of ten, from different points of view, some giving the entire scene of the conflagration and others single spots especially picturesque.

EFFORTS IN AUGUSTA, ME., AND ELSEWHERE.

A correspondent writing from Augusta, Me., says: "Our citizens are nobly responding to the appeal for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, and so are the citizens of the adjoining towns. Having passed through a similar calamity, Sept. 17, of last year, we can fully sympathize with our Portland friends in their great misfortune. In addition to the supplies our people have forwarded, a contribution of money is now being raised which promises to exceed $3,000. One gentleman has subscribed $500. Gardiner has raised over $2,000 as her contribution, Mr. WILLIAM BRADSTREET, of that city, making the generous gift of $300, and his two sons, PETER and W. W. BRADSTREET, $100 and $115 respectively."

MRS. LANDER'S EFFORT.

Mrs. LANDER, (Miss JEAN DAVENPORT,) ever anxious to aid suffering humanity, played at the Boston Théâtre, on Monday night for the benefit of the Portland unfortunates. It is gratifying to know that the audience was a large one.

WHERE TO TAKE MONEY.

Meetings of the General Committee of Citizens are held at the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce every day at 12:30 o'clock, where contributions can be paid over; or they can be taken or sent to the office of A. A. LOW, Esq., Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

The annual list of Commissioners of Deeds was confirmed.

A resolution was adopted to procure portraits of Gov. FENTON, Mayor HOFFMAN, and Ex-Mayors OPDYKE and GUNTHER, for the Governor's Room.

A resolution to purchase of A. C. LEWIS his patent gas burner, for the public lamps, at $1 per burner, was lost, reconsidered, and laid over.

Adjourned to Thursday next, at 2 P. M.

The Confidence Game—Two Countrymen Swindled by Sharpers.

In the early part of the present week a miner from the mining regions of New-Jersey came on to this City in company with a friend, they both being desirous of taking passage from this port for California. In pursuance with these intentions they yesterday visited the ticket office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in West-street, where they purchased two tickets entitling them to a passage to San Francisco. As they were leaving the office, a stranger stepped up to them and politely inquired if they were going to California, and on being answered in the affirmative, he informed Mr. DICKSON that he was also going to San Francisco by the same steamer, and was desirous of securing their services to take care of a number of race-horses he intended taking with him. Both the Jerseymen signified their willingness to assist him, and a bargain to that effect was completed. This done, the stranger asked Mr. DICKSON if he had any greenbacks about his person, and learning that he had, the scamp coolly asked to have them given him, as he could convert them into gold, Treasury notes being, according to his statements, absolutely useless on the Pacific slope.

All these preliminaries being carried out in an offhand way, Mr. DICKSON was thrown off his guard, and he gave the ostensible owner of a racing steed $210 in greenbacks, receiving as security for the same eleven counterfeit $20 gold pieces, and a check for $2,800 on the First National Bank, signed by "ROPER, TURNER & Co." The audacious operator bade his victims to wait a few minutes, when he ran up one flight of stairs, and down another thus securing his escape into the street. After waiting for his anticipated return for some time the idea that they were swindled began to steal through their minds, when they made a diligent, though fruitless search for the sharper who had so coolly robbed them of their money. In due time they found themselves at the Central office, where they lodged information of their loss with Capt. YOUNG, of the detective squad. The police are now searching for this confidence man with fair prospects of success, as he is well known.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

THE HOBOKEN BANK CASE AGAIN.

JAMES CHARLES BAUN, of No. 72 Third-place, Brooklyn, made oath that he is cashier, chief clerk and managing agent for T. W. LADD, a merchant doing business in the City of New-York, and he charged JACOB S. BROWER, who had been arrested by Sergt. GARLAND, of the Court squad, with having obtained the sum of $250 on false pretences. In his affidavit the complainant stated that on the 30th of June last BROWER called at Mr. LADD's office, and asked for the loan of $250 on a certificate of deposit which read as follows:

> $500. NORTH RIVER BANK.
> HOBOKEN, N. J., June 20, 1866.
> :Revenue: W. P. COLLINS has deposited in this
> : Stamp. : Bank Five Hundred Dollars, payable to the order of himself, thirty days after date, with four (4) per cent. interest, on return of this ORIGINAL certificate properly indorsed.
> No. 246. W. A. PERKINS, Cashier.

The balance of the money to be credited to him on an old debt. It will be remembered how these checks or drafts were certified by CHADWICK, or the pretended cashier, and the draft was accepted by Mr. LADD. Subsequently the real facts in the case, as published in the TIMES, were ascertained, hence this complaint. The prisoner, on being interrogated, stated that his name was JACOB S. BROWER, 47 years of age, born in Westchester County, N. Y., where he resides, and has no occupation at present. In answer to the complaint made against him, BROWER said the charge was entirely false, and he believed the certificate to be good. He was committed in default of $2,500 bail.

An additional complaint was made yesterday against G. W. CHADWICK, of No. 64 Wall-street, arrested by Sergt. GARLAND, who, it will be remembered, was committed for trial, on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining money by false and fraudulent means, he being the ostensible President of the North River Bank, of Hoboken. GEORGE FRITZ, of No. 65 Maiden-lane, made the charge, which was to the effect that CHADWICK did falsely and fraudulently represent that a certain draft dated New-York, May 2, 1866, for $1,000, at sixty days' sight, signed by F. WILLIAMS and drawn on the North River Bank, Hoboken, N. J., and on G. W. CHADWICK, was good and genuine, and would be paid, the same being duly accepted by said CHADWICK; that said representations were made by said CHADWICK on or about June 1, 1866, and that said CHADWICK did thereby induce one HORACE PARTRIDGE to part with a quantity of watches of the value of $1,000, by means of said false and fraudulent drafts. The prisoner was committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.

About 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon as Roundsman EDWARD R. DELAMATER, of the Broadway Squad, was proceeding up town in the discharge of his duty, he was informed by Mrs. ANN HATCH, of No. 7 East Sixteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, that she had reason to suppose that burglars were at work in the dwelling-house No. 6 East Sixteenth-street, opposite her own residence, the occupants of which were absent in the country. The Roundsman relieved Officer TUCK from his post near by and proceeded to make the necessary investigations. As Mrs. HATCH stated that she had seen two men enter the house, the roundsman thought it prudent to procure additional help, in order that the premises might be surrounded. Officer MCGEE was, therefore, summoned, and the voluntary services of two citizens accepted. The citizens were sent on to the roof of the dwelling, while Officer TUCK went inside, and the other two officers remained in front and rear. On reaching the cellar Officer TUCK discovered and secured two young men, whom he found in the act of cutting through a door leading up stairs. On being taken to Police Headquarters, the prisoners gave their names as JOHN WILLIAMS and JAMES FAY, the first being 21 years of age and the other only 20. As the occupants of the house are out of town, no formal complaint could be made against the burglars, but they were temporarily committed to await the arrival of the owner, who has been summoned.

A FAST SALESMAN.

For some weeks past, WM. J. M. REID, a salesman in the employ of HOLMES & Co., of No. 747 Broadway, has been living in a very fast style, seemingly having an inexhaustible fund of cash for his pleasures. Fast horses and fast women were his peculiar hobbies, and upon them he lavished large sums of money. On Wednesday, a lady residing in Brooklyn entered the store and purchased two dress pieces, paying therefor $9 50. She desired that the goods might be sent home, but REID, who was serving her, demurred, as it was so far. One of the firm, overhearing the customer, said the goods should be sent home at once, and the messenger was instructed to inquire what she had purchased and how much she paid for the same. It was then learned that REID, instead of turning in to the cashier $9 50, had kept back a $5 bill. Several other larcenies were subsequently discovered, and it is supposed that REID has stolen goods and money to the amount of over $300. Yesterday morning REID was arrested by Officer BARKER, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on the complaint of LEWIS D. JACKSON, a member of the firm, when the prisoner acknowledged having committed several thefts, and gave information where a portion of the property could be recovered. On being brought before the Court, he was committed for trial in default of bail. REID is 21 years of age, a native of Glasgow, and resides at No. 75 East Thirteenth-street.

GRAND LARCENY.

Officer DANIELS, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested WM. SMITH on Monday, on the complaint of a colored man named HENRY DAVIDSON, of No. 101 West Thirtieth-street, who charged him with having stolen a blouse worth $4. When arrested the blouse was found in his possession, and SMITH was committed for trial. At the time of his arrest was also found another coat, valued at $40, which was recognized by Detective GLENN, of the Eighth Precinct, as one alleged to have been stolen from JOHN B. HILBERT, of No. 155 Thompson-street, together with a gold watch and chain valued at $250. The coat was shown to Mr. HILBERT, who at once identified it as his. SMITH was accordingly arraigned before the Court on this second charge. He admitted having stolen the watch and chain, and gave such information as led to its recovery, at No. 31 Thompson-street, where he had left it for safe keeping. On the proper affidavits being filed against the prisoner he was committed to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions, bail being refused by the magistrate.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

THE HORSE CARS AND CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, came into Court yesterday afternoon and made oath that he had seen one RICHARD FINNEN, a driver on the Broadway line of cars, driving a team of horses attached to car No. 41, the said horses being unfit for such labor, one of them having a great running sore upon one of its legs, making it quite lame, thereby causing great torture and unnecessary cruelty to said animal, in direct violation to the laws of the State. On this affidavit the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of FINNEN, and gave it to Officer ANDERSON, of the Court squad, for execution. The accused will be arraigned before the Court to-day to answer the charge preferred against him.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

GRAND MATCH AT MORRISANIA—EXCELSIORS VS. UNIONS—DEFEAT OF THE FAMOUS EXCELSIORS.

The Union Club of Morrisania, yesterday, added another trophy to the large number already gained by them this season. On this occasion they encountered and defeated the famous Excelsior Club—probably the best club in Brooklyn—by the score of 20 to 15, in a full game of nine innings. It was undoubtedly the best game the Unions have played this season, and their fielding in the first six innings we never saw equaled by any club, much less excelled. The Excelsiors went into the game minus the services of two of their best players—FLANLY and WHITING. Added to this, they were not up to their usual mark in fielding or batting, and their inability to punish PABOR's pitching was very noticeable. Their infield, especially, was very weak—LEGGETT being out of place as short stop, while PEARCE and CRANE both did poorly. CLYNE was very effective at centre field, capturing four of the eight fly balls taken. NORTON and BRAINARD both did well in their respective positions, the latter's swift pitching and the former's fine catching tending greatly to keep the Union score down. PABOR's pitching was the feature of the game on the Union side, while BIRDSALL's play behind was excellent. MARTIN at second base played splendidly. In the second innings he made a beautiful double play. CRANE having struck a terrific grounder to second base, MARTIN stopped it, touched PEARCE who was running to second, and threw it to first in time to cut off the striker. SMITH at first, KETCHUM at third, and HANNEGAN at short field, all did remarkably well. In fact, we never saw the Unions play so well; the errors were few and far between, and were lost sight of among the general good play shown by all hands. The Excelsiors were hospitably entertained by the victors, at Morrisiana Hall, at the conclusion of the game. We give the score below:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Pearce, 3d b.	4	1	Martin, 2d b.	3	2
Crane, 2d b.	3	2	Smith, 1st b.	2	4
Norton, c.	1	3	Hudson, r. f.	1	4
Leggett, s. s.	3	3	Hannegan, s. s.	3	2
Mitchell, l. f.	4	1	Pabor, p.	4	2
Brainard, p.	3	2	Birdsall, c.	5	1
Fletcher, 1st b.	3	1	Hassford, l. f.	4	1
Clyne, c. f.	4	1	Ketchum, 3d b.	2	2
Elmendorf, r. f.	2	1	Austin, c. f.	3	2
Total	27	15	Total	27	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Excelsior	2	1	0	0	0	0	7	3	2—15
Union	2	3	1	2	0	0	2	4	6—20

Umpire—Mr. CALLAWAY, of the Eureka Club.
Scorers—Messrs. HOPKINS and UNNER.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.
Fly-catches—Excelsior, 8; Union, 12.

ATLANTIC VS. PECONIC.

The return game between the Atlantic and the Peconic Clubs took place yesterday at the Capitoline grounds, and resulted in a decided victory for the champions. As it was the first appearance of the new nine of the Atlantics, the crowd in attendance was quite large. But SMITH and GALVIN were not present, and the players had to be changed round in consequence. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the fielding and batting of the Atlantics were in their old style, and the result was the bad defeat of the Peconics and the consequent elation of the Atlantics and their friends. The score of the game is as follows:

ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.	PECONIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Chapman, 2d b.	0	11	Stark, p.	4	1
Start, 1st b.	1	10	Wright, 1st b.	1	1
McDonald, c. f.	1	10	Nash, 3d b.	5	0
Mills, c.	3	7	Wilcox, l. f.	3	1
Zettlein, p.	8	3	Hall, 2d b.	4	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	6	Kiers, c.	5	0
Sid. Smith, r. f.	2	6	Chapman, c. f.	1	3
Crombie, l. f.	4	5	Hartman, s. s.	1	1
Kenny, s. s.	5	6	Davis, r. f.	3	0
Total	27	64	Total	27	7

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	3	7	6	4	5	12	0	25	2—64
Peconic	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3—7

Umpire—Mr. SWANDELL, of the Eckford Club.
Scorers—Messrs. MOWLERN and BRADY.
Time of game—2 hours and 45 minutes.
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 4; Peconic, 9.

EAGLE, OF NEW-YORK, VS. OLYMPIC, OF PATERSON, N. J.

This game, played at Paterson, N. J., yesterday, was won by the Olympics. The score stood 28 to 24.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE VS. WILLOW, OF BROOKLYN.

The first eleven of these clubs played a match at the Hoboken cricket ground Wednesday afternoon, which resulted in favor of the St. George by the score of the first innings. The Willows went to the bat first, and obtained the good score of 105 runs by real cricket-like style, CROSSLY, ROLLINS, Jr., and SLEIGH contributing double figures. The bowling of GIBBES and WRIGHT was well up to the mark. A refreshing shower and a substantial dinner intervened, when the St. George went for their first innings, and made the handsome score of 194 runs, WINFIELD being the head scorer, GIBBES next, EDWARDS, H. GISBORNE, DOUGLASS and ROBINSON contributing double figures. On the part of the Willows the bowling was *mediocre*, the fielding ditto; but the long-stopping of WAKEFIELD is worthy of note. We give the score of the game:

WILLOW CLUB. First Innings.	Runs.	ST. GEORGE CLUB. First Innings.	Runs.
Rollins, b. Gibbes	9	Edwards c. and b. Torrence	14
Crossley b. Wright	21	Ford c. and b. Torrence	5
Sleigh b. Wright	17	H. Gisborne b. Crossley	17
Stevenson c. Winfield b. Gibbes	3	G. Wright c. Wakefield b. Torrence	2
Torrance b. Wright	6	Winfield c. Wakefield b. Sleigh	47
Brown b. Wright	0	Gibbes c. Sleigh b. Torrence	34
Henderson st. Winfield b. Gibbes	0	Douglass st. Brown b. Crossley	14
Terry c. and b. Gibbes	8	Robinson b. Crossley	18
Rollin, Jr. st. Winfield, b. Wright	21	Pomeroy c. Brown b. Terry	1
Wakefield b. Wright	8	Kendall c. Sleigh b. Brown	2
R. Gisborne, not out	3	Mumford, not out	5
Byes, 4; l. byes, 3; wides, 2	9	Byes, 4; l. byes, 9; wides, 19; no balls, 3	35
Total	105	Total	194

Umpires—Messrs. HUDSON and SAM WRIGHT.

The Public Health.

The Sanitary Superintendent's bulletin, yesterday, bore only one record, as follows: "NICHOLAS HOMBURG, aged 30 years, a native of Germany, living at No. 45 Allen-street, was taken ill with symptoms of cholera this forenoon. When seen by an inspector, at about 10 o'clock, he was doing well. The premises were disinfected."

The police telegraph reported that Mr. JAMES BERTLES died of cholera at No. 222 East Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. MCBRIDE died from the effects of heat, at No. 76 West Twentieth-street, in the rear. A Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday evening, and granted a burial permit; but at 10 o'clock yesterday morning the body lay in the bed untouched. The neighbors say that due notice of the death of a pauper was given the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Wednesday.

BURIAL OF FOREIGNERS.

Notice was received on Wednesday at the Bureau of Records of the death, at No. 122 Greene-street, by congestion of the brain, of Mr. HENRI P. DAVID, a commercial traveler, from Rouen, France. Mr. DAVID died without means to defray his burial expenses, and his body would have gone to Potter's Field, to be buried in an unmarked grave, but Dr. HARRIS, regarding this as a case which it would be highly proper to refer to the French Consul at this port, addressed a note to that gentleman, inclosing a burial permit, and informing him that the Board of Health has no option in the premises, but must surrender the body either to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction or to some person who will give it Christian burial. The Consul replied as follows:

> CONSULATE-GENERAL OF FRANCE, FOR THE UNITED STATES,
> NEW-YORK, July 19, 1866.
>
> SIR: In the absence of the Consul-General, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you had the goodness to address to Mr. LE BON GAULDIER BOISLEAN, under this date, informing him of the sudden death of a French subject, HENRI P. DAVID. As I have not at my disposal funds which may be applied to the interment of my unfortunate countryman, I find myself under the painful necessity of accepting the offer which you had the kindness to make, to deliver the body into the hands of the Commissioners of Public Charities, for interment in Potter's Field.
>
> Be kind enough to accept my thanks with the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.
>
> S. DEJARDI,
> Attaché of the Consul-General of France.
> Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Register of Records.

On receipt of this letter President SCHULTZ and Dr. HARRIS contributed the $10 necessary to procure a separate grave for the dead, and the body was appropriately buried where it may readily be found by any friend who may hereafter desire to obtain it. The Registrar of Records has petitioned the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to set apart a space in Potter's Field where separate burials may be made of strangers who die here without means out, are presumed to have friends.

THE FENIANS.—A meeting of Fenian (Irish) Centres was held on Wednesday in this City, at which it was resolved that it was the duty of all true Irishmen to rally to the support of "JAMES STEVENS, the true representative of Irish liberty at home and abroad."

[Advertisement.]

"Once used, they recommend themselves."—BURNETT'S STANDARD COOKING EXTRACTS, KALLISTON for the complexion; FLORIMEL, the finest perfume in the world, and COCOAINE, the best hair-dressing extant.—*Christian Freeman, Boston.*

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Burglary rendered impossible by applying the Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Experience proves it.
E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—J. F. De Canto, Chas. Madau and 2 children, J. H. Brown and lady, Dr. W. L. Tinker, Dr. J. Muuerfer, A. De la Portcha, Juan Montabo, J. Vino, M. De la Riondo, Mrs. S. Meredith and child, A. Alvarez, Miss Alvarez, M. Arosena, W. P. Hall, Mrs. Orr and child, S. Roberts, B. Martizez, J. Nareas, D. L. Fernandez, L. Gonzales, A. J. Leantado, S. Moreno, B. Arebo, J. Redenedo, F. Gatallo, P. Ardaa, S. Martinez, A. Breezon, V. De Junco, L. W. Murtfeldt, N. Sumock, T. Esponesa, Miss A. Hammond, E. Rodriguez, A. A. Brightman, J. Kane, J. P. Cohart, A. Menendez, J. Kirkley, S. A. Reed, R. J. Cay and lady, Mrs. Stuart and son, Mrs. M. J. Dovale, Miss Rose Alvarez, A. Marano, E. Egues, P. Blanco, J. Leevantes, F. E. Artila, E. Cohen, J. Driggs, lady and 3 children, J. B. Hamel, Mrs. Foly and child, M. Lane, Chung Chi.

JULY 19—*In steamship Edinburgh, from Liverpool*—Joseph and John Rickaby, E. L. Ritchie, Dr. Ruborg, E. Edwards, Jno. Ogden, J. W. Turtle, J. R. Charlow, A. Lowe, C. Lowe, W. St. John, J. Carey, J. Stephens, C. Attinger, Sos. Phair, J. Warton, G. Rowe, Wm. McCartney, Robt. Stevens, F. Devine, Mrs. S. Williams, 7 children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Miss C. M. Crowden, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. wrown and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. White and 3 children, Miss Margt. Finnegan, Sister Mary of the Transfiguration, Sister Mary of St. Lawrentia, and 464 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 45 | Sun sets....... 7 26 | Moon sets.... 12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 25 | Gov. Island. 2 14 | Hell Gate.... 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Concord, Norman, Philadelphia; Atlantic, Hoyer, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Cumbria, French, Charleston; New-York, Platt, Alexandria, J. Hand; Neptune, Baker, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary.

Ships Ladoga, Willey, Philadelphia, W. Ropes & Co.; J. P. Wheeler, Harris, Glasgow, W. A. Nelson.

Barks Zufriedenneidt, (Pruss.,) Lich, Queenstown, for orders, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Milton, Buckley, Galveston, Tupper & Beattie; Nymph, (Aldg.,) Raule, Montevideo, R. A. Sloman & Edye; Everhard Delius, (Brem.) Lauer, London, Ruger Bros.; Portia, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool, W. F. Tuftts & Co.; Abner Morton, (Br.,) Hines, Liverpool, N. S., G. Wheelwright & Co.; Anonimo, (Ital.,) La Cammarl, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Smith.

Brigs A. V. Goodhue, (Br.,) Crosby, Yarmouth, N. S., Edmiston Bros.; Zephyr, (Br.,) McCulloch, Pictou, J. F. Whitney & Co.; W. H. Bickmore, Bickmore, Elizabethport, H. W. Loud & Co.; G. F. Peniston, (Br.,) McCulloch, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.; Oak Point, (Br.,) Vignes, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Pacifico, (Ital.,) Cuscone, Bordeaux, Slocovich & Smith; Gondolier, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor, D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schooners Mary, Sawyer, Boston, Simpson & Clapp; Conquerall, (Br.,) Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., B. F. Small & Co.

Barge H. Spring, Sprague, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, July 4, via Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 506 passengers to John G. Dale. July 13, lat. 49 48, lon. 47 27, signaled steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool. Same day, lat. 48 37, lon. 46 31, passed three large icebergs. 17th, lat. 42 15, lon. 62 42, steamship City of Dublin, hence for Liverpool; also, a bark rigged steamer bound E.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Bark Bounding Billow, Vidulich, Menton, May 30, passed Gibraltar June 16, with lemons to Lawrence, Giles & Co. June 18, lat 39 30, lon. 17 30, spoke ship E. Sherman, from Gottenberg for Port Adelaide, 4th inst., lat 40, lon. 49, brig Maria Rita, (Span.,) from Havana for Santander. 25 days out.

Brig Attie Durkee, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cette 60 ds., with wine, &c., to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar June 9.

Brig Mystic, Berry, Barbados July 1, with molasses to S. W. Lewis & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Primo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Palermo 62 ds., with fruit to Slocovich & Smith.

Brig Robin, Strout, Cherryfield 11 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Lady Washington, McLellan, Windsor 38 ds., plaster to P. J. Harris & Son.

Brig J. D. Leighton, of Harrington, Jacksonville 7 ds., lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig Goleta, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Sanagone 58 ds., fruit to Young, Wallis & Co.

Brig American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall 18 ds., mdse. to J. F. Jay.

Brig Sanger, Smith, St. Croix 15 ds., sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Baltimore, Wilson, Brazos, Santiago, Texas, via Key West, July 4, mdse. to Master. June 20, in a heavy blow from S. S. W., lost rudder, split main sail, was ten days without a rudder, was obliged to steer with a spar; put into Key West to obtain one.

Schr. Vapor, Bogart, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. J. J. Worthington, Worthington, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Grant, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood and coffee to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Cole, Shulee, via Machias 9 ds., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Pacific, Wass, Addison 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sultano, Smith, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Tyrone, Perry, Cherryfield, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Only Son, Marson, Elizabethport, for Halloway, Me.

Schr. Mary Ann, Ryan, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Rosina, Richardson, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Maine, Brown, Machias, with laths to Jed, Frye & Co.

Schr. Transit, Godfrey, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Orion, Fader, Nassau 12 ds., mdse. to F. T. Monteil & Barlow.

Schr. Sustina, Hall, Rockland line.
Schr. American Chief, Rockland line.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. John Adams, Spoffard, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. J. B. & F. L. Butler, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Mead, Amesbury, Lubec, with plaster.
Schr. G. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. J. H. Yeomans, Latchem, Baltimore.
Schr. J. B. Franklin, Higby, Virginia.
Schr. E. F. Meany, ——, Portland, Conn., with stone.
Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime.

SAILED—Steamship City of Cork.

WIND—At sunset, S. E.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana 14th inst., at 1½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen, has come up to the City.

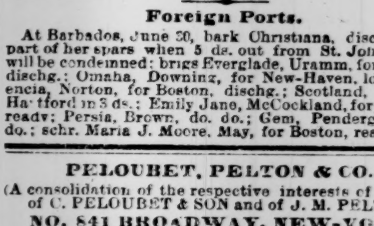
Spoken, &c.

Minnie—brig, from Leghorn for Baltimore, June 10, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, June 30, bark Christiana, disch.; lost part of her spars when 5 ds. out from St. John, N. P.; will be condemned: brigs Everglade, Uramm, for Boston, disch.; Omaha, Downing, for New-Haven, ldg.; Valencia, Norton, for Boston, disch.; Scotland, Crowell, Hartford in 3 ds.; Emily Jane, McCockland, for Halifax, ready; Persia, Brown, do. do.; Gem, Pendergrast, do. do.; schr. Maria J. Moore, May, for Boston, ready.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
(A consolidation of the respective interests of the firm of C. PELOUBET & SON and of J. M. PELTON.)
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE "PELOUBET ORGANS" AND "MELODEONS," AND DEALERS IN PIANO FORTES.
THE PELOUBET ORGANS were awarded the FIRST PRIZE, A GOLD MEDAL, by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, October, 1865, over all competitors, as the best
CABINET ORGANS.



Their reputation fully established as to superiority in QUALITY, VARIETY and POWER OF TONE, and excellence of workmanship, the demand for them had far exceeded the supply.
Thankful for the past very liberal patronage, they beg leave to announce that they are now provided with greatly increased facilities for production, and in the future hope to be able to fill their orders promptly.
A large assortment of their instruments, ranging in price from $65 TO $800, will always be found at their warerooms,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where all orders should be addressed, and whence CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS will be forwarded.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES.
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
CLASS E,
ON THE HAVANA PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS,
DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY., on MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
106	$400	5528	$500	11062	$200	17535	$200	23656	$400
193	1000	5569	1000	11069	200	17577	200	23657	400
227	400	5591	200	11185	500	17681	400	23815	400
477	10000	5599	400	11293	200	17723	200	23837	1000
485	200	5600	200	11304	200	17820	200	23855	100
524	1000	5619	200	11338	1000	17850	400	24021	100
653	400	5696	200	11452	200	18014	200	24121	200
743	200	5733	1000	11563	400	18138	400	24227	400
781	200	5706	400	11859	400	18265	500	24344	500
820	200	5889	400	11921	200	18288	400	24452	200
899	200	6019	400	11963	400	18728	200	24627	200
1091	200	6121	400	11999	400	18859	400	24651	400
1311	500	6179	500	12045	200	18887	400	24654	200
1366	200	6222	400	12178	200	19027	400	24656	200
1369	400	6284	200	12256	200	19053	200	24868	500
1385	200	6320	400	12416	400	19142	200	24912	400
1442	500	6553	400	12425	200	19386	500	25183	200
1472	400	6581	400	12690	400	19419	200	25297	600
1613	400	6701	500	12701	200	19482	400	25362	200
1693	400	6703	400	12774	200	19706	200	25441	400
1697	500	6915	500	12900	200	19737	400	25525	1000
1779	200	6931	200	12980	500	19775	200	25532	400
1846	400	7011	1000	13141	1000	19792	200	25675	500
1902	400	7152	500	13149	500	20074	200	25762	500
1973	1000	7246	400	13165	400	20182	200	25812	200
2026	200	7270	500	13391	200	20208	200	25891	400
2115	500	7274	200	13441	400	20296	400	25948	400
2166	200	7310	200	13524	200	20376	200	25961	1000
2182	200	7479	200	13739	400	20386	400	26105	200
2187	200	7578	500	13813	1000	20423	400	26234	400
2249	1000	7586	200	13848	500	20514	500	26283	400
2250	400	7621	500	14120	200	20529	200	26307	1000
2456	400	7670	400	14513	400	20569	200	26411	600
2467	500	7743	400	14419	1000	20680	500	26463	400
2534	1000	7856	200	14476	400	20693	200	26584	400
2574	200	7935	400	14550	500	20709	500	26595	200
2615	200	8130	400	14713	200	21012	200	26722	1000
2663	200	8208	200	14726	200	21071	200	26730	500
2788	400	8219	200	14790	500	21210	400	26751	200
2993	400	8319	400	14879	200	21276	200	26858	400
2999	200	8467	400	14931	200	21311	400	26859	200
3094	1000	8496	200	14987	400	21351	200	26941	1000
3150	500	8530	200	15182	200	21461	1000	27039	400
3157	400	8925	200	15210	200	21484	400	27073	400
3166	200	8926	500	15247	200	21496	500	27086	200
3216	200	8975	400	15273	200	21566	400	27152	500
3274	500	8982	400	15289	400	21587	400	27192	200
3401	1000	9003	200	15470	400	21611	200	27258	400
3424	200	9032	400	15560	200	21627	200	27264	400
3456	400	9036	200	15690	500	21718	400	27353	200
3483	200	9049	50000	15693	500	21739	400	27403	400
3495	400	9320	200	15725	200	21751	200	27413	400
3544	200	9360	400	15726	400	21765	400	27658	200
3549	200	9402	400	15906	200	21834	200	27833	400
3584	400	9513	200	15932	200	21961	400	27862	200
3601	200	9840	200	15989	400	21976	200	27965	200
3708	400	9870	400	16025	200	22107	200	28022	200
3853	400	10011	400	16062	200	22130	500	28052	100
3875	200	10046	200	16079	200	22132	400	28166	200
3931	200	10098	500	16135	400	22277	200	28215	1000
4086	200	10160	400	16154	400	22291	200	28216	500
4176	400	10185	500	16227	500	22314	1000	28736	400
4177	400	10308	200	16250	400	22341	200	28786	400
4219	400	10332	200	16253	400	22431	200	28945	400
4470	1000	10535	400	16498	100000	22572	400	28958	400
4478	200	10540	200	16587	200	22612	400	28984	500
4496	200	10596	400	16634	400	22969	500	29118	1000
4529	400	10635	400	16650	200	23048	400	29129	200
4847	200	10648	200	16665	500	23050	200	29228	500
4874	200	10739	200	16857	500	23420	400	29299	400
5047	400	10748	200	17011	1000	23235	500	29678	400
5330	200	10785	200	17046	200	23422	2850	29704	5000
5422	200	10852	400	17272	1000	23596	400	29733	400
5459	400	10890	500	17429	200	23618	200	29939	1000
5512	1000								

Circulars in the above Lottery sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway, New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 439, July 19, 1866.
44, 10, 71, 29, 57, 13, 14, 47, 32, 41, 69, 74, 42.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 440, July 19, 1866.
15, 21, 11, 50, 26, 73, 52, 71, 62, 58, 12, 20.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 339, July 19, 1866.
25, 63, 41, 29, 57, 18, 55, 11, 12, 52, 46, 47, 69.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 340, July 19, 1866.
32, 13, 43, 2, 75, 38, 68, 26, 42, 30, 14, 18.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Price $30 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 738 Broadway.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, 176 Broadway.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY BOATS FOR NEWARK.—THE steamboats THOMAS P. WAY and MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY, July 22:
Leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.
Leave Newark, foot of Centre-st., at 8 A. M., and 2 and 7:30 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point each way.